A STVAT THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1862 DRAWING NEAR TO MEMPHIS Our Mortar Boats in Po-FIRST SHOTS EXCHANGED.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tril

Mail way to Memphia preparing to be store to Fort Pillow, the some called Fort Wight, a work on the Chickasaw Bluff o inting twenty guns. Our dispatches a correspondence, with the map of the rein, give all the desired particulars.

If There is a rumor in the Washington disjutches that Secretary Stanton has resigned on account of some dissatisfaction with army movements.

signed on account of some dissatisfaction with army movements.

If y According to the Times and Post, the Holden ticket was a full-blooded "Abolition" ticket. If this he so, there must be a considerable sprinkling of "Abolitionam" in Chicago, as they polled aomething like assen thousand votes without making scarcely my coerties. They are class of people who never decrease in numbers. From this beginning what may they not be in the feture?

Brow in Abolitionist," and publicly known as such.

And it was further Revived. That the true issues at the manifest of the review of the condense of the such as a such as such as such as a such as such

cast two-thirds of the valuateers from Ill-is. The Sherman ticket was elected by a from for the species of the secondon Times tion with the Post demograts aided by the tes of Wentworth's John Brown Abolition, was, wanted to punish the successful

mittee of the Pennsylvania L rtigating alieged frauds in military expendires, f-ported before the adjournment, last
ek, a complete vindication of Gov. Cartia
c) his associate State officers. They say:
"That there is no evidence which in any
y invives any officer of the Government
impraper conduct in the disbursement of
fants of the Commonwealth, or in preing fir the soldiers. On the contrary, the
lence satisfied the committee that in every
sective them any strong was brought to the
let go of the Executive, prompt measures
to tak no for correction."



The Pittsburg Battle.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1862.

umored Resignation Secretary Stanton

the spong Roglish Jord.
Charges have been preferred against Bisaber's division of wasten strective to private property and persons at Manassas.
Col. Corceran writes that if he can serve this controly in jail beat he will guidly stay there.
Requescentative Trovbridgs yesterday charged that the Adjutant General had abilited the exchange of Col. When for Col. Pegran to another man.
Secondary behind our lines at Edinburg, and are Billing Unionists and stay addition.
Letters from Yorkitow say Gen. Regreder's reason for leaving the ones works are because the road were too back for the treatment of their gunboats.
Baltimore men say there never was a period when so many fugitive alrea was period in that city and Stata as at the present time. They are generally sent to jail until average during the color of the present direction railing and so as to ognily distribute it over the entire receipts of passonger and fraights.
Mr. Generor sails for Rausha on May Bl., Constant Stating that the whole here in Ben adjubent of the control of the state of parts of state in which the tablebates are desired to be free. An attention that the state of parts of state in which the tablebates are desired to be free. An attention that the state of parts of state in which the tablebates are desired to be free. An attention that the state of parts of state in which the tablebates are desired to be free. An attention that the state of parts of state in which the tablebates are desired to be free. An attention to the table that and the state of parts of state in which the tablebates are desired to be free. An attention to

Co. A.—(Lawrence county) Henry C. McClasve, Capt.; Thomas J. Warner, ist Lieut.; Berg. F. Stinger, 2d Lieut. Co. B.—(Washington county) Henry P. Ingram, Capt.; Revin M. Jordan, ist Lieut.; J. H. Askins, al Lieut. Co. C.—(Clark county) Silas Overaire, Capt.; Wm. G. McConnell, 1st Lieut.; Wm. Wilson, 3d Lieut.

There was a lively debate in the House on Stanton's communication, saking for thirty millions to pay troops in excess over the five hundred thousand now authorized by law. Mr. Vallandigham made an ugly little speech, and Davis had something to say on the Free States, got up for the benefit of officers. Yet the pay rolls were regularly presented.

The President's message on the emancipation of slavery in the District of Columbia is as follows:

Riles Citizans of the Senate and House of Representations:

The act entitled an act for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia has this day been approved and signed. I have never doubted the constitutional subority of Congress to should slavery in this District, and I have ever desired to see the National Capital freed from the lastitution in some satisfactory way, Hence there has never been in my mind any question on the subject, except one of expediency arising in view of all the circumstances. If there be matters within and about this act which might have taken a course or shape more astifactory to my judgment, I do not attempt to specify them. I am gratified that the true principles of compensation, it is provided that claims may be presented within 90 days of the passage of the act, but not thereafter; and there is avaing for minors, forms every incommend that it be supplied by an amendatory or supplemental act.

(Bigned)

ABBARIAN LINCOLE,

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. WASSISSTOR, April 16, 1808. SENATE.



ANOTHER REBEL MERRIMAC. BALTIMORE, April 16, 1882.

PORTRESS MONROS, April 15.—This after-noon the Gazendi, the French steamer, went up to Norfolk with the French Minister on The Union and Lincoln guns were each fired e-day to try their range. The shot from

(Signed) JOHN I. Trouble (Signed) Washington.

Washington, April 15.—In the House to day, Mr. Porter called up the bill reported by him from the Committee on the Judiciary amendatory of the act establishing a court fit the investigation of claims against the Units States. The bill passed.

Brigadier General Mitchell was nominated to the committee of the committ

Two Days Later from Europe The Iron Clad Steamship Excite OFFICIAL TRIBUTE TO THE

Hatspax, April 16.—The Canada, from Liverpool on the evening of the Sh and Quees shown 6th, arrived at this port this morning.

The French and continental, as well as the English press, discuss the great importance of the experience gained by the engagement between the Merrimes and the Monitor. It is generally admitted that maritime worters has undergone a change, and that the Monitorica solution of the question between wooden vessels and iron ones.

Madalli, April 6.—It is officially declared that the Spanish government has most concluded the concentration of the Monitorical Control of the more received and included the solution of the Monitorical Control of the Control of the Monitorical Control of the Control of the Monitorical Control o

DEID.

At Monad City, on Wednesday, April 19th, 19th, from he effects of a wound received in the iste battle a tilsburg I anding, WM. J. STEPHERS, of Chicago and a member of Co. B., of Taylor's Sattery, aged 2 In this city, April 18th, Mrs. SillEN L LATTON wife of Jesses Laylon.
Ferreral from the late residence, No. 20 West Ind an advant, to-day, April 18th, 48 2 o'clock F M. Sytem of the control of the control of the control of the books. To this city, on the 16th took, at 2 of dook A. M., of Counceptine of the Brain. BOBBS F.C. WEEKS, see of Gone, B. and Bray Weeks, aged at years.

Fine-rail-carvious will be attended at the read-once of the parents. Bit Superior street, this aftermoon, at of the parents. Bit Superior street, the aftermoon, at of the parents. Friends of the family are layified to attend. In this city, on the 16th bins, at the read-size of the mether, SUPBLA DECKTE, aged 22 years.

The interest articles will take pitch at disk Indiana of the family are gratted to attend.

WANTED. - Drug Clerk wanted. ANTED—A Situation as Book-WANTED.—Drug Clerk wanted

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whether the a Corring resident from the second sport of the secon

New Adbertisements. TO RENT—House No. 8 Washing the Committee of the Committe TO RENT.—A first class Frame

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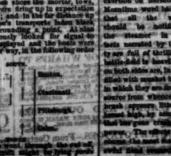
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pleasent. Drams were besting and fifes shrinking. Regiments were leaving quarters and embarking on transports. Many of the transports were already inden down to their quards with soldiers, wagons, ambulances, horses and commisary stores. Some were ly-

boots moored to the I unnessee snore swating further orders.

We are lying in the Plum Point Bend, probshly the meast siffcuit place in the Misskeippi to navigate. The channel here is constantly-changing, and new bess are yearly thrown up in which limmense amounts of drift-collect and become imbedded, sudder-ing navigation extremely difficult for the ing days to a narrow point, behind which is the first Chicksaav Bluff, six miles bellow us. A few cabina skirt the Tennessee shore, the immates of which are regarding us with curi-ous area, but we dan learn nothing from them

Every Illivolsian in the city has to day been more than ever prond of our State. Not only have our gallant batteries and noble regiments won imperishable horior in the field, but the promptness with which our excellent Governor and State Officers, professional men and civilians of all classes, with scores of edfactificing, devoted women, have gone to the battle field to care for and relieve the wounded, is a most appropriate exponent of the hollest feelings of humanity.

The steamer Black Hawk arrived at the

Maron-Stephen H. Meeker, Hardinsville, Anversaw-Lewis G. Frue, Mattoon, Quarranassers—John Nabb, Mattoon, Suassons—John W. McKimey, Canago, An 7, Sunenon-John W. Cameron, Rich Chartas Hirston M. Tremble, Otles count

NOR COMMISSIONED STAFF.

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Q. M. SEBORANT—D. S. Struble.
COMMIS. SEBORANT—D. F. Watson.
HOSPITAL STEW ALB.—David Bartley.
DRUM MAJOR—J. T. PORTS.
FUZE MAJOR—Stimon Johnson.

over the Chicago election.

Vanderbilt has given his steamer Vanderbilt to the President, and offers his second best steamer at a price to be fixed by the Government, for tron cladding.

The section which requires ocean steamers

signed, in consequence of a difference of opin on touching army movements.

The rebel commissioner to Mexico, Mr

STEAMSHIP CANADA AT HALIFAX.

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NUMBER 239

FLORENCE

New Adbertisements.

FLORENCE

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INION AT HOME!-The que

Can I Afford to have PEACE-MAKER COOKING STOVE?

THE PRACE-MAKER BOONDRY, CONVENTENCE AND DISPATOR.
THE FRACE-MAKER RAS A
ROSSING and Broiling Chamber,
It which Hossing can be done on a feet spit, December

VAN SHAACK. From New York.

to exception, and carry patient are to

WROUGHT IRON PIPE

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT. Signed and sealed with my \$5" this 19th day of pril, 19th.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE

in N. H. McLean, Assistant Adjutan

cial Report of General POSSESSION THE BLUM

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS.

They conquered, but their commodes fall
Bleeding at every veta.

Bleeding at every veta.

SOAN ONE BLEXDERED.

I prepose now to allinde to two chrome-stances which require very delicate handling, as the causes are not fully explained, and innocent passons may be consused.

All have, no doubt, asked the question how it was possible that, in the immediate wichity of an enemy so powerful and wary, when such coormous issues were at sake, our army should have been supprised, that sixty thousand troops should have mored upon our advance so that they were upon us, and captured three regiments, as appears in many cases, before their guns were loaded?

One statement is that the captain of the pleket grand of Gen Prentiss' brigade was so drunk as to be totally unfit for duty. This may be only a report. Possibly the pickets may be only a report. Possibly the pickets were captured.

THE NERDIAL DEPARTMENT.

Another circumstance, which, whether owing to mismanagement or acgligence, or want of masting and men, is unnitterably melancholy, was the want of medical attendance. I stumbled into a tent not find yards from the hospital, where lay one of the rabel wounded, a young man apparently not over cigiticen years of age, who said he had received no attention for two days, escopt what the unability of the standard of the standard of the standard had been received no trusted to find him he was gone, whether to the boat or the grave I know not. In another tent lay two of the daad. On the evening of the battle, directly in the path way, lying in the mud with nothing but a thanket beneath him, and surrounded by curious lookers on, was a Confederate officer, growing and apparently dying. Two or three hours afterwards the same scene was being encoded. I related these circumstances to one of the surgeous, who teld me that all was disorder and confusion; that there had been no organization or system. This, perhaps, was unavoidable, in riew of a demand so sudden and tremendous. But would it not be humanity and conomy of life, if our med

Miscellaneous. PROM AUCTION. GREAT BARGAINS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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CTICAL AND ANALYTIC pot—1M South Tuning of Page SOLD BY LORD & SMI

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sion and the E

sale, wholesale, in Chicago

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ALBAUGI

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D RETAIL

or post cost at a larg

AND MANTLES

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al of the se

FOSTER.

Egg Size,

CHERRY AND, 4

ZAM H. RICK,

DS.-I hav

URSERY

TICUT MU-

Y BONDS

6 CO., Bankers,

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Ho, 1,614 drew

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regular range water back for leasing water a los in pipes through the house, and heats wat advantageously and expeditionaly than a water RIUMPH COOKING STOVE. CHAR M GRAY, COMMITTON JAMES P. DALTON.

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The canais around the rapies of the St. Law-rence are built to pass vessels from that river to Lake Ontario 188 feet long, forty-four and a half feet beam, and nise feet druggtt. The Welland casal around the Falls of Niga-ara, connecting Lakes Ontario and Eric, will pass vessels 149 feet long, twenty-six feet beam, and ten draught. The Rideau Cami, arowedly constructed for will reserve the second of the reserve line. military purposes, occupies an interior line comparatively remote from the frontier and connecting Montreal with Kingston through the Ottawa river.

Of these works we do not complain, nor can Great Britain justly complain of us, or view it as an act of hostility, if the United States government takes immediate measures to

Party histories Testwards Dericals of the pay 19-18 United States Loan for sale in sums of 604 gain. ILOS and Each Notes with the Compone or Indexed Loss and Each Notes with the Compone or Indexed feelivery agent the receipt of resultation. For ready for Land Los Charge States. The Rotes will be enclosed one one for reverse as the receipt, and to charge States. The states which had been supported by the component of the Polish and States and Los Charge States. The states of the States of

A GUSHING GAY CAPTAIN.

rehed their men away, that surreinfer been the greatest stain on the South of thing that has ever befallen it. Yet, though any be all the better for us, it will only te the rest of us fight the harder. I am ening every day for a fight at Oolumbus, I flatter myself that there will be no sur-ier shere as long as there in a man left ding in the field. We have got a general, that will stick to us as long as there is a that can boost a musket and shoot. Too, may rest assured when old Beauregard it is up there is a more than the re-

According to the recent report of the State Engineer (Assembly document 174,) these ca-nuls can be adapted to the passage of iron-clad steamers of the dimensions therein mention-ed, at the following cost: Surprises in War.

The surprise of a great army is suppose almost as impossibility since the latte on of frearms. Baton De Jomini, a dushee Russian officer, and adortised in of the ablest military critics, in his with "Art of War," which has been to tee from the French by two angineeroffs

alty.8'WOOLVI

UNBOATS FOR THE LAKES.

Report to the New York Legis

years to come.

While the enlarged Eric Canal, with a come water of seven feet, and a width of se ional Government, buch a propose, it not to be anctioned, at the time we expenditures of the Government, preservation, are reported at three n so of deliars per day; nor should any, on be made to the heavy taxes which, be imposed upon our people, unless posed enlargement is required as a milit

SPRING CLOAKS

ner example.

rivers is 200 mines in length, of which about 170 miles are in successful operation. Its looks are 180 feet long by 35 feet wide.

The harbor of Green Bay is protected against storms and invasions by numerous bold and rocky islands. The lower Fox has had an uninterrupted navigation for the last two years, passing steamboats and barges expaths of easing and the standard brainles of wheat. The upper Fox is not yet fully improved, nevertheless it passes boats and barges of greater capacity than those of the old Eriecanal.

of greater especial control of the c

EASONABLE PRINTS, Uniformly One Shilling per yard. LEXANDER'S KIDS, with and with BONNET AND TRUMING RIBBONS And a large assortment of SUN UMBRELLAS!

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Incoments to the trade. We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest ma-thle mriest or in New York, adding frengts, and is all close buyers to a careful examination of or the trade our charges.

NEW SPRING STYLES

DRESS COODS.

STRYKER & CO'S.

GICEST GOODS IN MARKET

Alto, just received a full grand all the

Latest Styles of

Together with a fine assortment of the new

REPELLANT CHECKS!

For Spring Garments.

Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been pre-med early in the fall, we can and will other superior discussions to the trade.

COOLEY, PARWELL & CO.

No. 141 Lake Street. SPRING OF 1862.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

Davis, Sawyer & Co.

40 & 42 LAKE STREET, 300 Bales Domestics. 250 cases Prints, 200 "Staple Cotton Goods 50 "Assort'd Dress Goods

NEWEST AND MOST AT TRACTIVE STYLES.

ets; all of which will be sold AT LOWER PRICES

Buyers, ONE AND ALL, are earnestly livited mine our stock, and compare goods an without regard to published quotations DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

SAM'L C. DAVIS & CO. : apt-opt-tes REMOVAL. FREEDMAN & GOODKIND Have Removed to 130 LAKE STREET,

There they are prepared to exhibit an entire free Staple and Fancy Dry Goods rising the various fabrics and novelties of the SPRING DRESS GOODS.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS, LACES, HOSIERY AND MILLINERY GOODS. HOUSEKREPING AND DOMESTIC GOOD At vary Low Prices.

Our shock will be constantly replenished with the nevest and cholored goods.

FREEDMAN & GOODKIND, 139 Lake street.

DRY GOODS For 1862, W. R. WOOD & CO., MARBLE WAREHOUSE

153 & 155 Lake Street, received NEW PRINTS in the besitstyles of this and American Printing, which we are setting uniformly for ONE SHILLING.

Also, French Prints and Ginghan Shirtings, Sheetings, Linens, &c. LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. ALEXANDER'S KIDS,

869. SPRING TRADE. 1865 H.W.HUNT&CO. 33 and 35 Lake street, (Up-CLOTHING CLOTHS, Designates Satismes, Octownsies, Vertings, T.
Ler's Trimmings, Gents' Fernishing
Goods, Se. Se., Se.,
Offer their stock of the very Towns' market tales.

AT EASTERN WHOLESALE PRI

I. P. PARNUM OOTS AND SHOES H Lake Street (up stairs)"

1869. SPRING TRADE 1869 WEBER WILLIAMS & YALE

HATS, CAPS Straw Goods, Parasols Imbrellas and Palm Leaf Goo 25 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

WILLIAM BLATE & CO.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.

CARRIAGE, SADDL

Harness Materials

And Deslars in

CARRIAGE AND WAGON TIMBER

Skirting, Bridle and He

SPRINGS, AXLES

fave now in erous a Languand destrable aron Eastern Prices CASH or approved short cuspyy. Miles TUTTLE, HIBBARD . CO. IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE 65 - LAKE STREET - 63

We offer to the Trace, at the LOWEST MAI FRICTION (AND DOSSO THE PLATE) (AND DESIR PLATE) (AND DESIR PLATE) (AND DESIR PLATE) (AND DESIR PLATE OF THE PLATE OF THE PLATE OF THE PLATE OF THE TRACE OF THE POTTOMS. IN SUBSTITUTE OF THE POTTOMS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO. cell-gill-ly Corner of State and Lake street TANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO 199 & 201 Ecodolph Street, Chicago

DEPORTRUS OF TIN PLATE, SHEET IROS, Ac., &c. DEALERS IN Tinners' Stock. AGENTS FOR

(mortilately) GROCERIES.

Howe's Improved Scale

G.C.COOK & CO.

CONSISTING IN PART OF Sugars, Teas, Molasses, Coffees, Spices, Tobacco, Rice, Syrups, Fish, Dri'd Fruits, Wooden

Ware, Etc. WHICH WE OFFER AT THE LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH, And to which the stiention of all CLOSE CASH BUYERS

. IS INVITED G. C. COOK & CO. S. C. COOK. | Daho also dan | L. W. COOK. | P. PERCHER, P. PERCHER, | Daho also dan | L. SWORMSCHOT, P. 1862-Spring Trade.---1861

CLOTHING. Martin & Brothers

HAVE REMOVED TO THE LARGE NO. 44 LAKE STREET, LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

Spring and Summer CLOTHING.

TRADERS

MARTIN & BROTHERS No. 44 Lake Street.

AND JAKE STREET

AUCTION SALES OF

CORR. WILLSON & CO.

54 Lake Street, Chicago

DOTS AND SHOR AT WHOLESALE.

eal Cash Advances made

ASTERN MANUPACTURERS process of desirable styles of Moote and St

JOOP SKIRTS, HOOP SKIRT BRIDAL SKIRTS! est received by Stepress & Bill amortment of I CELEBRATED SKIRTS, OF THE LATEST STYLES

emplets in the following popular complets in the following popular real, the following real, the first real that the following real that the following real to the following rea WHOLESALE Hat, Cap and Straw Goods House E. P. L. BROOM.

E. R. KELLOGG & CO 50 Lake Street, Chicago, ow on hand and is receiving dulty, a large and Hats, Caps and Straw Goods

of all sinds, which have been bought for cash sin Decline in Prices, NEW YORK PRICES.

angaged with Mr. BROOM, Large to see my said customers, and shall as before do my and their orders.

2. E. KEL 1000. M. HEEBE & COMPANY, BOSTON.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Winthrop Square The special attention of the Traca, in all sections large, Cholco and Attractive Stock POPULAR PRICES.

I. M. BEEBE & CO. BOSTON. Having closed their open stock, preparatory to its At Nos. 1, 2 & 3 Winthrop Square, FOREICN DRESS COODS STATE OF SLLENGS, COOK COUNTY—SE We, Nicholase D. Clayp and Edward I. Tlakhan, Friedders was an experience of the county than Traders Sank of Chicago, and the foregoing full statement of the affire of ead Bank, as usey and the county of the county of the county of the april, A. D. Sife, whole of the county of the property of the county of the county of the property of the county of the county of the property of the county of the county of the property of the county of the county of the property of the county of the county of the property of the county of the county of the county of the property of the county of the county of the county of the property of the county FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.

34 & 36 Lake Street, LOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, with all the various styles of

ordoroys, Satinets,
Moleskins, Cottonades,
Velveteens, F. and M. Cass
Flanters' Brills, Queens Gloi
Flanters' Ducks, Spap'h Li
Morine Cass, Brap D'S
Kentucky Jeans, Ital'a Cl
Fancy Linens, Tweed You will siwage find in our assortment all the ble styles in the market, which will be sold at sectory prices. A fall slock of Tailors' Trimmi-ays on hand. TEWELRY AT WHOLESALE

JEWELRY T WHOLESALE

JEWELRY AT WHOLESALE. At Lowest Cash Eastern Prices, We offer to Merchants, and the Trace, a large and BY J. H. BRUCE & CO.,

166 Lake Street, MARCH, 1862.

BARRETT, KING & CO.

Are prepared to offer to buyers of CLOTHING

Their usual extensive assori-ment. We have many styles which we can sell at OLD PRICES!

NO. 27 LAKE STREET.

NOW OPENING LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, CORSETS! HOOP SKIRTS!

GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street Merchant Tailors. WYANT & POWERS

BENTS FURNISHING GOODS, 8 TREMONT BLOCK, GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS. We also manufacture shirts to order, and WARRANT A FIT IN ALL CASES. BURWELL

Meeting of Stockholvers

MERCHANT TAILOR,

DRY GOODS Yankee Notions. CROCKERY

PRINTS, DRESS GOODS. Hea, Challing, Do Lauren, Bellegrine, D. Lawren, Do Roger, Bellegrine, B.

SILK MITTS, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE PLATED GOODS, CUTLERY.

BOWEN BROTHERS, CHIPPING BOOKS

Drugs and Mebieir

MUNSON'S.

NO. 140 LAKE STREET CTATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS

DAY & CURTISS,

Legal Antices.

Full wid. J. R. Kingsbury and Jane C., his with himon B. Besiuser, cits, on the second day of Jul. D. 1886, make, execute and deliver to the undersig a based of Freubret the jots of land and prunises inafter municipase, the source lief payment of a ce

TATE OF ILLINOIS, COO

TATE OF ILLINOIS, CO

TRADERS' BANK OF CHICAGO On MUNDAY, April 7th, 1968. pane account.

Oash and Prompt Buyers.

TWINES AND CORDAGE 305 & 207 South Water R., Cor, Wells,

DOAL TAB BOOFING PITCH AND PR ILLINOIS STARCH CO

SIBLEY TENTS AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, TARPAULING

BAIL MAKERS TWINES AND CORDAGE, 242 South Water St, Chi

SAILS AND TENTS Farpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers Flags, Etc., Etc., LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.

PATENT HOIST WHEEL FUT UP AT SHORTERS ROTHER. Gil and Lamps.

AND PIPE, BULLETS, SID & SHEET LAID. LINSEED OIL PUMPS AND HYDRAULIS RAMS.

AS PIXTURES AND TROP PER

BARCOCK & PER

PRINCE A GO'S

MELODEON

WHOLESALE AGENTS

EO. A. PRINCE & LO., 87 Falten at

TLINOIS CLARET WINE 89.00 per Gallon. 50 cts per Bottle.

144 4 148 LAKE STREET.

OAP MAKER' STOOK

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO. SHIP CHANDLERS.

DITURNS BOOKS AND PURE CORN STARCH-

TRUSTEE'S SALE .- Whereas

FOSTER & HARDEN

Cotton, Flax and Homp Twines, TATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNT

HAGAN'S & SONS

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL

Plumbing. R. D. M.PARLANE'S

Practical Plumi

J. H. REED & CO.

FOTTAWA, ILLG.
For Paidings, Cases, Pies, Ise Gream, Holled C, lard and Hane Mange, it is warrantee equal on quantum of the best minintactured in the country, being pund such cleeper than any other.
For each of all the prencipes wholesale and res No. 10 Dearborn Street

SHIP CHANDLERS

THEOGITYOUT

to the charge. The court is

Total .. 8074 6601

Total . mes

Parmelee, was appointed to consait with ColMulligen, and with the various military officers of this city, with reference to receiving
Captain Carson's body with proper military
indoors. The remains are new on the way to
this city, and when they arrive, will be buried
with all the ceremonies due one whose daring
deeds in the Union army have readered,
his name famous. Capt. Carson—who, as our
readers generally are aware, was killed at the
bettle of Pittsburgh Landing—formerly resided in Chicago, and was a student in the law
office of Andrew Garrison, Esq. One
year ago he enlisted in one of the
batteries of light artillery which
went from this city, for the three months'
service, but very soon became successfully
engaged in the most besardons of all military
duties, that of a scout, in which capacity he
won for himself an envisable position in the
esteem of General Grant. He was the especiaf havorite of the General, and was soon appointed Captain of scouts. His perious adventures and miraculous occapes, while in the
service, would make up a volume more interesting than almost any fiction of the eage. He

Gottschalk and Patti at the Theatre.
We are happy to announce that Mr. McVieker has made an engagement with Mr. L. M. Gottschalk to give us two more concerts at the Thestre on Thursday and Friday evenings. As this is the last appearance of these world-renowned artists previous to their departure for Europe, we trust the music-loving portion of our citizens who have not yet heard them, will svall themselves of the last chance. The programme for this evening is replete with gems. Of Gottschalk we cannot find language to express the feelings and enthusiasm with which he inapires us. From the time of his first appearance in New Orleans, at the age of ten years, his tour through Europe and Amerca, up to the present, has been a complete series of successes. His early compositions, "Fambouls," "Bananier," &c., and also his later productions, as "Last Hope," "Marche de Nult," "Sinctilla," "Trovatore," "Rigolette," &c., are to be found upon the plane of every amateur. In Spalu the young planist was especially honored by the Queen at Madrid, while the students at Valladolid were foelish enough to throw their costs upon the ground for him to walk upon. The last fire years Gottschalk has spent in Cubs. Shortly after his arrival at Havans, he gave a concert at which 750 musicians assisted, and the reat which 750 musicians assisted, and the re-ceipts amounted to over \$7,000; after which he made a tour of the island. On his return he became the conductor of the Italian Opera and presided during the season; and on its termination be gave a second Grand Festival, at which, among other of his compositions, was played a symptony entitled "Night in the Tropics," a Hymn, Triumphal March, and se-lections from his managents oner, & He was Tropics," s Hymn, Triumphal March, and se-lections from his mannacript opers, &c. He was overwhelmed with flowers, and received a wreath on which was written in letters of gold, "To Gottachalk from the young lady amateurs, his admirers." After the perfor-mance of his celebrated "Sedge of Saragossa," written for forty planos and a full orchostra, a celebrated Spanish actor, Senor Anzorio, came forward, and after having read a beauti-ful ode, dedicated to Gottachalk, crowned

upon portions of country lying west of ut as well. A gentleman who arrived on the Dixon Air line Railread, last evening, informs us that Fulton, Lyons, and Olluton were all more ror less sufferers from the wind and water. It commenced to storm in that locality at three o'clock yesterday morning, and the rain fell copiously and the wind blew a perfect hurricane for from four to six hours, drenching the

company with their best on Saturday night.

The Colby Investigation.

Our readers will no doubt be pleased to learn that this interasting case in still in progress. Rapid developments of very eld stories are being steadily made, and indeed it is quite refreshing to know that we have so many people in our midst who can tell the same stories twice over so nearly alike. Last evening the Council heard first the testimony of Henry A. Kofinan. He was on the police from 1856 to 1859; had a rather indistinct recollection of much that was necessary to the answering of many of the questions put to him, but did remember that he had drawn \$20 per week during a part of the time, and him, put the remember that he had cawn got per week during a part of the time, and that fictitions names were signed to the pay roll to enable him to do so.

This witness was brought in under arrest. He had been subpossed a number of times? but continually refused to come. At the last

Mr. C. that he considered an cash logal and equitable.

Mr. William Glies was then put upon the stand. A repetition of his story here is quite unnecessary, as we think our readers must be perfectly conversant with it. On questions being asked him by the defense with regard Council wished such things sme no fault of his. The testimony

of stoves, joining to its good looks simplicity and economy, qualities that attest its claim to the title it bears. It is perfectly air tight, burns coal or wood, and has ovens the are the delight of housewives. The processe

are the delight of honsewives. The processes of roasting and baking are entirely separate, while by the old method they are carried on together, the fumes of each being intermingled. By an ingenions contrivance the two overs can be thrown into one by removing a single plate, giving one of the largest ovens ever constructed.

Passing from the extremes of heat to cold, next to a good-cook store the well-regulated family must possess a refrigerator, and Winship's Patent, sold by the Messra. Miller, is second to none in market. We write what we do know when we say that it is perfect, being rentilisting, economic of ice, convenibeing ventilating, economic of ice, conveni-ent of access, and handsome in appearance. As there are a variety of tastes, to them Mears. Miller offer a variety of styles. But we rest at the very threshold of caumeration, cty of metal wares, tin and Japanned goods, bouse cutiery and shelf hardware, tools, &c. These gentlemen are enterprising, prompt, reliable, and by these qualities have beitt up

the first that reached Savannah where the wounded soldiers were collected. Seven steamboat loads of wounded were supplied by the stores of the Louisians from Chiego, the supplies from Cinciunati were met by the Louisians on her return, about half way up to Fort Henry from Paducah." The above information will be gratifying to the people of Chicago who have so liberally and promptly responded to the call made upon their beave-

CITIERNS' RELIEF COMMITTEE.—The Committee on Camp Douglas are requested to meet this morning at 9 o'clock, at the office of Thomas B. Bryan, Esq., on important business.

E. B. Turrin, Chairman.

Sarry, Bridget Duffy, larceny of dry goods, valued at \$60; I year in pentientiary.
Catharine When, harceny of dry goods, valudat \$10; Dies of gullty; 30 days in county landymer kinjen, larceny of boots and citching, valued at \$44; Dies of gullty; 30 days in county landymer shipin, larceny of boots and citching, valued at \$44; Dies of gullty; 30 days in county

Oall on Buniop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing, nov11-h221-iy "Bnown's Bnowmat. Thockes" cure Influenza

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. COMMERCIAL. WEDNESDAY EVENCED, April 18, 1882.

valued at \$14; plea of guilty; 30 days in county in the large special parts of a bed quits, walcot at \$6; plea of guilty; 16 days in county jail.

Alphonso Wallace, larcony of 1 coas, valued at \$10; 10 days in nounty spell and a fine of \$50 with out coast, and committed.

Martin Cunina larcony of a cow, valued at \$15; werdict of guilty; 1 year in penitentiar;

Ellen Flynn, larcony of 1 gold watch and chain, valued at \$35; plea of guilty; 1 year in penitentiar.

20m346 60.
PROVINIONS—Highand, Athin & Co., and others report beef steady. Fork firm. Bacon easier. Lard beay and declined ad.
American scentities quiet and firm. Sales N Y C 73/8; She St. 1ID 64 discount.

"Yankee Card Writer"-wedding, visiting, "P. P. C." cards, at Sherman House. For

New York Cattle Market, NEW YORK, April 16.—Beef stead-ples S.,117. Quotations 64.638. Sh hab lower- Recorpt 5.170, and quoted. Swinc, heavy receipts, 9,683. Quoted a

MARINE LIST. PORT OF CHICAGO.

Empire Richardson, Ogdensburgh, 3415 bris flour, 50 bris highwines, 9 bris lard, 500 bris pork, 35 bris hams, 500 hides. Ocean Wave, Ingraham, Oswego, 15,500 bus wheat. Barbasian, Clement, Oswego, 15,000 bus wheat.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

P. PALMER 4 00.

COTTON GOODS

GRAIN BAGS. \$0,000 LEWISTON BACK, 25,000 OZIRE BIGS,

RETAIL

P. PALMER & CO.,

DRY GOODS

BALMORAL SKIRTS NEW STYLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices

CARPETS

OIL CLOTHS.

P. PALMER, & CO.

for Sale.

OR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

FOR SALE.—A good grain carry ing vessel Coverty twelve thousand bushes for sale by MAGULU & LATHAM thousand bushes in FOR SALE .- For sale or to rent FOR SALE -A very handso

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE-A FOR SALE.—Wheeler & Wils TO BLACKSMITHS. - For sale of the sale of

MILL FOR SALE.—A valuable of same Floor Will. Capable of manufacturing 18 of a County for local, located on the deman Railmost in one of the best wheat regions is tall.

I. will be disposed of at a very low figure accommodative forms, if easily accommodative to the county of same accommodative forms, if easily accommodative to the county of same accommodative forms, if easily accommodation to the county of the county o DESIDENCE FOR SALE.

MATRIMONIAL-A ye

BOARDING -Board and p

General Botices,

STRAM FLOURING MILL PO

REMEMBER THE POOR OR AT AUCTION Oriental Bassar and Ladies Fan H. ALEXANDER.

MONDAY, APRIL 2L

TOVICKER'S THEATRE

Positively 2 Parewell Performance

Will positive Open ca Monday Evening, April 21, 1842. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CT. GEORGE'S DAY.-The St SOCIABLE AND BALL, AT METROPOLITAN HALL

Belanted.

WANTED-A Lady to act in the

WANTED.—Employment as Por flow, by one who has had experience in the city, o would take. Charge of horses and carriage, and wo's garden. The best of reference given it requires diffuse vi., "Tribute Ofes. WANTED.—A few more are wanted for Co. A, 12th III. Claveley thos. W. Greevenor. This regularit (now at butler) is fully organized, artised and equipped are being purchased, and if will stop be of

dispose of, our bear of a cash pure Front Office Box 1140.

WANTED-BEESWAX-

WANTED.-A quiet, respe WANTED -A your thoroughly acquainfed WANTED.—An experience

WANTED-Book-Keepership by TO RENT,

A new Dwelling Hume, containing thissees attituted in a plannate grows. Address I. Breakgust for J. E. Loomis, Lake Forest, III. 4969 active besieves habits, a cituation in a ale Grocery, Commission or instruct House, a ral or out-door Clerk, He is willing to dev rhole of his time to the interest of his employer.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

Y, TRI-WEEKLY

last great endes

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLE.

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS

To Bent.

O RENT AND FURNITURE

TO RENT.-The Residence 404

TO RENT.—The dwelling house TO RENT AND FURNITURE
FOR SALE.—A Pleasant Cottage on West Madion server, (horse retreaty passing,) containing this
occas, whis extenient water, park and good have.

O RENT-From 1st of May till TO RENT.-The Residence 404

DIVER LOT FOR RENT. - On begins and Market street, 100 seet on Adams TO RENT,

a new Dwelling Boune, containing thicken recent
strated in a bladest grown. Address I. Bridgiffer.

Agent for S. Locond, Lake Freen, Ill., applicable TO RENT AND FOR SALE

Chicago Es Cribune.



VOLUME XVI.

The Tribune. THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1862

THE GREAT VICTORY.

cover up the iniquity of the Egyptian ap-The area of the Republican coun Pritsburg, Tenu., the rebels made last great endeavor. They had been in everywhere, and the blows had fallen more than half the State. Most of the Democratic counties are small, and they are less densely populated than the Republican. Cook county for instance, contains ick succession for two months. The eral troops from Donelson and Nash-were already swarming into the very t of the Confederacy. Island No.10

The following is the population of the Republican and Demo

t of the Confederacy. Assume Average below the transfer of R. was a moment, then, for desperfforts. Several weeks since we were med from Richmond that a new war y had been adopted, for which its nators claimed a boasted excellence. as to abandon entrenchments that they learned to dread, and, taking to the field, beat back the invaders by the y of desperation. More than this, the s and Beauregard. It was thus that ave had the great field fight of Pittsrun up such as this war has not wited before. The rebel cause was repre-d by its veteran soldiers and its ablest g were there, marshalling troops that een seasoned on the Potomac and the entire frontier. It was not a hat made the attack upon our lines unday morning, and that was finally n and repulsed after a two day's fight; was as proud an army, and as well ed, as ever trod the American con-And by just so much is the vicore important. They brought into ue the very existence of the Confeder we should have Memphis and the

field as could have been chosen, and The fairness of the apportionment is seen these figures. Here is 168,808 majority of population in Republican coun ties, clearly and honestly entitling the Regotton that they fought for the whole publicans "to a majority in both ry and for the glory of the whole branches of the General Assembly." But they are placed in a minoriy. They have been fortunate in their and fortunate in opportunities; and | ty at least of four in the Senate, and six to ten in the House, by the swindle perfor us, therefore, in this great hour petrated by the pro-slavery members of the

ot come from any fault or wish of

very at the battle of Pittsburg. He ring the first day's fighting, and

that will follow it, are, therefore of the fate of the rebellion. In a

a distribution of troops nearly equal,

le we are proud of our Western boys.

risons with other divisions of the

s have been proved not to be mas-

ve, and for a time beat back the eneand fought with the energy of des-well knowing that defeat would be ted by ruin of their cause. About e who had been killed, and began to recover their lost ground. ome. He had been riding along the luring the day smid the hail storm of grape and shell, inciting the regito his aids. At this stage of the been robbed, the chains that manacled learning that the left was checked avering, he ordered up some reserves and the tendrils with which our South assistance. He galloped over to and taking his body-guard, he di-tinto five parts, and placed a portion and slave, have withered as before a deadly head of each five regiments. He dered a charge across the field, him ding. He waved his sword over his called on the brigade to follow him, it did with a shout, on the double A t the next moment the General s legion fell upon the rebels like a state of the state of legion fell upon the rebels like a to pass, but though the power of both secting avalanche; they fied before the tions conspire to rest its piers upon the es shock of cold steel, and the day necks of the black race, this will not re-

Il Napoleon's career there is nothing t is one of those masterpieces of milenius that decides not only the re-battles, but the fate of nations. That of Grant's has decided the rebellion. ession cause is lost and the Union

107, Macon by 40, Menard by 78 and Democratic column. It is necessary to resort to fraudulent practice of this sort to

sippi, but whether Southern troops equal to the defense of Southern The defeat, and the general demoral-

> figures? THE RELIGION OF SECESSIA.

When reason revisits the madmen who may in time be perfect, but this does not sincere will not bring back treasure wasted, or the lives sacrificed to the great Moloch of the South. The seasons with their influences revisit and restore the wasted plantation, to whiten again the snowy bloom of the

Time may rebuild the ruined cities and criticism. As resistless as the upheaving their life has been broken, the meek slave has gained an idea of the capacities of his giving race, a conception of rights of which he has FULLY ACCELERATE IT."

Side View writers of the North have been store the past of Slavery. It may retard its doom, and shrinking Liberty thus be fastened to a loathsome corpse a few years longer. It may even be, that through the blindness of men, who will not see and listen to the demands of Humanity and the age, our nation will have its forty years in the wilderness until another gen-eration shall come into their inheritance of the promised land,—a land without a slave, but in all this lapse of time there shall not be one hour of the past that

shall not be one hour of the past that flavery enjoyed.

See that the publican counties of Illines to the counties, 178,287. "Observed and abandoned, or in both branches of the General Assembly." We shall in the extract from the Thibura put thission on record that "if the fight of the extract from the Thibura put thission on record that "if the fight of the extract from the Thibura put this control that "if the fight of the extract from the Thibura put this control that "if the fight of the extract from the Thibura put this control that "if the fight of the extract from the Thibura put this control that "if the fight of the extract from the Thibura put this control that "if the fight of the extract from the Thibura put this control that "if the fight of the extract from the Thibura put this control that "if the fight of the extract from the Thibura put this control that "if the fight of the extract from the Thibura put this control that "if the fight of the extract from the Thibura put this hour no long time, then the legislative districts to have been during the last year \$450,000. That is to say the postages do not to save the extent that the ruling class by the that the ruling class that

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1862.

SHOULD NOT BE JOICE, angequal and a brother, have cast contemp Our brave Western troops have achieved another glorious victory in Tennessee The whole country from Maine to California is in a blaze of excitement. The valor of our men, the sacredness of their cause and the imperishable glory of the result, on the Gospel and Him who came to break every chain, by binding in life-long bond-age the African, shall learn from the black man the fierce and cruel passions of the barbarian, and become the slaves of the malignant fury and foul lust of the savage. To poison wells and springs; to betray your enemy by the foulest treachery and the most lying professions of truth and friendship; to refuse prisoners food and drink, clothing, fire and sheller; to neglect

all conspire to make this a most memoral day. Everywhere, with outpouring of thankfulness to the heroes who have fought the good fight, and with gratitude to heaven for guiding them to such a victory, the day will be spent. Everywhere, but not every man. There are hearts, even in the North, upon which the news will fall like the Chicago Times as a type of the class. After the war had commenced, he declared

that
THE PROPLE OF THE SOUTH ARE ANIMATED BY THE SAME SPIRIT WHICH PIRED
THE HEARTS OF THE PATRIOTS OF THE
REVOLUTION! They have borne selfd persecution wall forberrance has caused to be a cirtue;
all hope of the acknowledgement of their rights
has been lost; and they now stand at bay, determined to submit no longer. RESISTANCE TO

o him. What assassins are our troops! vis and Toombs and Cobb have got their purpose to offer up wives, children and what political apostates and bloody despots people that they should exult! In his grand sacrifice of blood and fire on the a hely cause. Their rebellion against the rising of the people in the days of the and universal death, irresistible to the amnst the lawless tyranny of bition and passion of a genuine savage. the British Parliament. The rebels, acthousands of gallant Illinois and Western the Tennessee, are no better than the "red coats" or tories of revolutionary days.

"red coats" or tories of revolutionary days.

In every dead rebel he must recognize a martyr, and in every rebel flying before our advancing forces a persecuted patriot. How can he rejoice? "With what heart can his paper exult? Said he, also after the war had begun:

The Republicans have obstinately held on to the personal liberty laws, and as obstinately declined to raise a fuger to save the Union by peaceful means. WE WARN IT THAT THE CONFLICT WHICH IT IS PRECIPIEATING WILL NOT BE WITH TEE SOUTH, BUT WITH TENS OF THOUSANDS OF PROPLE IN THE NORTH.

WHEN CIVIL WAR SHALL COME, IT WILL THOUGHOUS AND SOF PROPLE IN THE NORTH. means. WE WARN IT THAT THE CONFILCT.

MICH IT IS PRECIPITATING WILL NOT BE
WITH THE SOUTH, BUT WITH TENS OF
THOUSANDS OF PROPLE IN THE NORTH.
WHEN CIVIL WAR SHALL COME, IT WILL
BE A WAR HERE IN MICHIGAN AND HERE
ment of fraternal: IN DETROIT, AND IN EVERY NORTHERN STATE.

How sincere the regret that must fill his | hand, and caused the seal of the United States to warlike soul that, on Monday, when our brave boys had repelled the sudden onslaught of Beauregard and his men, and were plunging shells and shot into their rear, as they were flying toward Corinth, that he was not on the battle ground to pour his fire into the backs of the Union troops! But let him assuage his greet. And support which he gives to rebellion, at home, his battles for Slavery, his assaults age of carrying the war into the laterior before his battles for slavery. roops! But let him assuage his grief. The upon the Administration, his efforts to or-ganize a party hostile to the vigorous con-able. We do not learn that Spain has strengthdeadly than the cannon of a regiment of

Then with what bitterness or grief must be look upon the necessary and inevitable devastation of the South when he threatfield apread the rusiling corn and cane, ened that there should be "war in Michi- for indemnity arising out of the French excegan, in Detroit, and in every Northern towns and bring back the prosperity of State." How his sympathies must flow the now grass grown mart. But it will be out to the slave-holders and man-sellers, in beyond its power to restore the days whose interest he is. He must regard our not to omit the pleasing Hagars, that erst | sincere, he must regret that his own supinethis great battle to be fought.

criticism. As resistless as the upheaving this great battle to be fought.

"B" said he, "troops shall be relied in the wo countries, and may lead to a dissolution vation of the black race, the dreary level of rottle march against the people of the South, A of their auti-Mexican alliance. It is need-their like her been been been been been been against the people of the South, A of their auti-Mexican alliance. It is need-their like in the Beach will be the been been been been been been been as a countries. SUCH TROOPS, WHICH WILL EITHER STOP

SOURCE OF REBEL BARBARITY,
The feeling of the world is shocked by
the Union army. Of these there are from the Union army. Confederates in this war. And yet no person should be surprised who has read the history of slavery in other lands, or has much knowledge of human nature. No man can hold his fellow man in chains, without at the same time riveting fetters on his own highest powers and best impulses.

No man can be the master of his brother, deny him his equal rights, and rob him of his just due, without at the same time time the same time tonger of tight and spread of tight and tight a striking down his own sense of right and stifling his own generous and best feelings.

Congregational Epitecoplisms.

Epitecoplisms.

Total..... Slavery makes men tyrants, without pity, love, or fear. And whenever a slaveholder has his schemes thwarted, or men rise between him and the satisfying of his ambition or lust, the fierce, cruel and relentless manner in which he fights, shows how entirely slavery strikes down and tramples under foot all that is highest and noblest in

pere quarters for 3,000 additional rebel pris-oners at Camp Douglas. They are probably from Island No. 10. In order to keep up its line of packets, the British government now pays anually nearly five millions of dollars. The loss to it on the Cunard line is stated, in the parliamen-tary debates, to have been during the last human nature.

And not only is it true that no man can resist the temptations to violence, merciless passion, and unbridled lusts to which his

FROM ISLAND NO. 10.

the wounded, and delight in their pains and agony; to leave the dead unburied ety of attempting it once more. Upon this occasion, the Pittsburgh, Capt. Thompson, was chosen. Late in the afternoon she coaled, and after dark commenced her preparations for the eventful and hazardous voyage. The night mutilate their remains, and feed an unglut-ted hate and revenge in making tools and utensils of their bones; these all are the customs and practices of barbarians. The tribes of negroes who have not yet left their native Africa still practice them in their wars; and we do not know of an atrocity or cruelty which the black savages are said to perpetrate that cannot find its match in those which disgrace the conduct and the low rumble of thunder, prophecied the advent of another storm. The clouds piled of the rebels in this war.
One of the most horrid customs in Dahomey compels the subjects of that illus-trious king, when the atmosphere of that dark region is made still darker by his tow two barges of hay and one of coal, which served as an excellent protection to her ex-posed broadsides. I watched her as she death, to offer up on his tomb a holocaust of countless human lives. Where can Daingly like some black phantom of the night. The next minute she had disappeared in the entrymen, all they have and are, in one new-made grave of Secession, if not from painst the name of There is a barbaric splendor A Proclamation by the President,
Washington, April 10, 1863.

By the President of the United States of America the other, and we knew then that the whole force were at their guos. There was a systerious effance, which only made us the more anxious. It was soon broken. A bright flash gleamed in the darkness and the next in-It has pleased Almighty God to vouchsafe sig-

stant came a savage rour, announcing that the ball was opened.

As she proceeded down, flashes leaped from point to point and roar after roar broke upon the night, Sometimes a bolltar gun, then five or six others all at once, until the earth fairly recled and the sky was painted with living red. For half an hour, the cannonading was increasant and territic. Old man-of-war's men tell me they never heard a more terrible one. Join to this the blinding flashes of lightning and the heavy peals of Heaven's artillery and it formed a picture of terrible sublimity and awful majesty which might have surpassed even the wildest flights of Rembrandt in his arkest moods. As the Pittsburgh neared the Island, for we could trace her course by the

Island, for we could trace her course by the firing, again the camonading was resumed. The firing again the camonading was resumed volley after volley of musketry was fired with the ulmost rapidity and kept up for several minutes, indicating the presence of two or three regiments of soldlers. The firing again died away, indicating that the Rubloon was passed.

About five minutes after, the sentinels at the Kentucky battery sgale gave the sharm, and the canonanding was again resumed, this time, up the river. They were evidently impressed with the idea that the whole flect were coming down upon them. The canonading was kers up for about ten inductes, the rified was kers up for about ten inductes, the rified was kers up for about ten inductes, the rified was kers up for about the minutes, the rified was kers up for about ten minutes, the rified or over the rainbow with paint pot and brush as to describe the flight and ecream of a rified projectile. It is a sound several the ficient that it is a sound which will always linger in one's memory. Over 800 shots in all were fired at the Pittsburgh, and as the camonading directed against her lasted only about twenty minutes, one can form some The Anti-Mexican Coalition.

The few peaceful indications we have been receiving from Mexico are decoptive. The French Government declines to recognize the validity of the preliminacies arranged by Generals Prim and Doblado, and is hurrying for-It is quite possible, indeed, that the Spanish army may be withdrawn from Mexico. The

The Anti-Mexican Coalition,

men. It is hard to pay a Bonaparte debt due

to a Bourbon, and still harder to pay for an act of violent and unsolicited inte

gress upon which they have since entered. The sudden pressure for this money, prompt-

Chaplains of Volu

the Union army. Of these there are New York. 97 Ohio Pennsylvania 54 Illinois. Massachusetts. 19 Indiana Maine 11 New Jersey. New Hampshire 6 Iows Jersey. Order 1 Wisconsilu. Connecticut 7 Wisconsilu. Connecticut 7 Michigan. Rhode Island. 4 Kentucky. Delieware. 2 Missouri. Minnesota. 2 Viginia Kansas 4 Maryland.

According to the letter of the Secretary of War to the House of Representatives, there [Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.] TIPTONVILLE, Tenn . April 8, 1861 We chronicle another bloodless victory to our arms. Tiptonville is now occupied by our victorious forces. Two thousand prisoners are ours—three thousand more will be taken to-day. They are hemmed in on every side. Not an avenue of escape is left them. An immense quantity of commissary stores, tents, ammunition and gaus are captured. To God and Gen. Paine be the glory! Let me briefly record the history of this achievement, premising that I use the first person because I accompanied the expedition, and was a personal witness and participater on Saturday night that the column would move, but some insurmountable delay having Captain Potter, United States Quartermas-ter in this city, received a dispatch this morn-ing from Gen. Halleck, ordering him to prearisen in the transit of the bayon, this w deferred. At three o'clock in the morning, during the height of a tremendous thunder

shower, an adjutant from General Pope's quarters visited the headquarters of the division and ordered immediate preparations for a march. The regiments were aroused, hur-ried tollets were made, a cup of coffee taken, and with our haversacks filled with bits of meat, crackers and cheese (we were ordered tary debates, to have been during the last year 4450,000. That is to say the postages do not cover the subsidy by that amount. It is proposed, but with what expectation of successful the proof of the upper fort. Our column consisted of Gen. Paine's Division, the first of

Served Assembly. We shall be a preclaimed as the part of the form that is to how that our figures were true, adding of the received near where it has the first that which is visible counted for the counted of the received near the counted of the received near the production of the received near the

[From our own Correspondent.] NHAR ISLAND No. 10, April 7, 1863.

stant came a savage roar, announcing that the

Arkansas, last summer, was scuttled at the Island and act adrift. The work was not well done, and as she was floating past New Madrid, the transport ran alongside, took her in tow and brought her to the levee. Steam pumps were rigged, the holes in her hull stopped, and she is now all right, ready to do yeoman service for the Union. She is owned by one of the puffers of the punch.

Arkmans, last summer, we settled at the battle-ground and were landed on the battle-ground and were landed, and set safeth. The work was not well distely repalsed.

Col. Hicks of the 60th Him is badty one of the gulbon and servely better. Steam pumps were rigged, the holes in her hull stopped, and her landed, but not fatally. Lieut-Colonel Killstop and brought her to the lever. Steam pumps were rigged, the holes in her hull stopped, and her landed by one of the gulbon and the steam of the gulbon Pittisburgh.

Gen. Walinee.

A letter from Capt. C. T. Hotchkins of Chilleds at the close of the suches of the gulbon Pittisburgh. When the boat left Col. Wallace was still the second day's fight at Pittaburg, Tenn gives some particulars respecting Gen. Wallace. He was shot through the head about 4 r. N. of the first day's fighting with vainly trying to resist the robal charge of the cenemy, he was left on the field for dead. The ground lost on Sunday was recovered on Monday, and after our columns had passed over the place where Gen. Wallace fell the previous day, he was found lying there, not dead, but bleeding and unconscious. He was at once and the centre of the wound is a ctrible one. The writer thinks it almost impossible for him to recover.

The same letters states that Frank Goodrich of Peoris, being degree of the centre of the the back that from Crump's Landing, on the enemy's left. The remains a distally severation and were distance of the second form of the centre was described one. The waster of the prevent of the prevent of the prevent of the centre of th

Halicek.
Some of the prisoners say that the bulk of
the Confederate forces have left for Humhoddt. Tenu. The rebel gunboats and the
ram Manassas are about five miles below Tiptionville. On dit that the next "dand" (stampedie) will be made at Fort Pillow.
Gen. Stanley's division are an route for this
place, but have not yet arrived.

over.

The same letter states that Frank Goodrich were driven back inch by inch, hotly contest-

the water, the near favore. The retinal believe the tribubble thinds the prostle for the comply shell, or the complete shell shell as a first of the complete shell s

NUMBER 2.

THE BATTLE AT PITTS

GREAT VICTORY ON MONDAY

THE ENEMY WILL STAND

AGAIN. THEIR STRONGHOLDS NOT TAKEN. Signal Bravery of Chicago Ar-

tillery. Our reporter has just arrived from Pitts

ourg, and furnishes the following: The attack commenced about day day morning. Taylor's Battery and Water house's Battery opened the fight, supported by the 22d Illinois on the right, the 77th Ohlo supporting the left of Taylor's, and the 53d Ohlo supporting the left of Waterhouse's These regiments belonged to Sherman's divi-

The Federal army was posted between streams, about four miles apart, that rut the Tennessee nearly at right angles about two miles each from Pittsburgh. left front was commanded by General ties who had several raw regiments. in his rear was Gen

Meantime Waterhouse, with his three guns, took up a second position, supported by the second brigade of McClernand's division, Colonel Marsh commanding, composed of the following troops, vis: the 11th, 17th, 20th, 48th, and 48th Illipios.— During the forenoon they were compelled to retire through their own encampment with heavy loss into some woods in the rear, where they covered a second like of battle.

at that time our artillery and gunboats open

which silenced the rebel battery and blew up their caisson. Our boys set up a shout which fairly drowned the musketry. Taylor's bat-

in reinforcements, and bloody work must yet occur before we drive them from their position.

CAUGHT IN THRIR OWN TRAP.

[From our Correspondent at Cairo.]

An incident that occured to the reboil forces stationed in the abore batteries at Island No. 10, libertrates how easily, forcestionally, or perhaps we ought in this case to any providen-

escape by their transports. But on reach-the little town, what was their surprise to d the gunboats Carondelet and Pittaburgh word to the shore. On the left was a swamp ough which runs the outlet of Recifoot

battery, most of them very heavy, and numbers of them rified, was taken, and the

driving in Prentiss and Sherman, a large force of the enemy got in the rear of Gen. McCler-nand's division, completely cutting it from party seemed disposed to yield, and between 10 and 12 the fight was terrific. Soon after noon, Gen. Buell had crossed the Tennessee

past and present. The Marshal is required to accept bond with sufficient sureties for the value, in the State whence the fugitive accept, for the appearance of the fugitive, from time to time. The Commissioner's fee is twenty-five dollars.

The Washington and Alexandria Rallroad mostly cavalry, and the last rumor was that he

General Hurlbut's division was thrown forward to support the centre, when a desperate conflict ensued. The rebels were driven back with terrible slaughter, but soon rallied and drove back our men in turn. From about in line e'clock, the time your correspondent arrived on the field, until night closed on the bloody scene, there was no determination of the bloody scene, there was no determination of the law to be the law

We surrender a large share of our space a morning to details of news of the staburg battle. It will be read with terest by our readers, and the mes we give will be scanned by eager eyes. The crowning piece of news from this battle is that which reaches us from this battle is that which reaches us through rebel sources in Virginia, that Beauregard is dead. We scarcely credit it, but we give the testimony elsewhere as to his being wounded in the fight of Mon-day, the day following his dispatch an-nouncing victory to the rebel arms.

RESPONDENT WOUNDED Our special correspondent at Pittsbu Dr. Frank W. Reilly of this city, app have volunteered on the day of the fight in Assistant Surgeon in one of the Illi-regiments. Acting in that capacity the field, he was struck by a minic ball, ent to an end. On our own ac count, but most on his, we regret this disaster. We shall, however, in deive our readers a complete picture of the we days' battle and the most marked incidents attending it. Immediately on the reanother man from that point to aid Dr. Reilly; and from him we shall have the particulars that our readers so much d To-day we copy from the correspondent of the Cincinnati Times a genera but highly interesting and, no doubt, truth-ful account of the main operations of the eventful struggle, to which the reader is

OUR STATE OFFICERS. The earnestness and promptness with which Gov. YATES and his Adjutant, Gen. FULLER, are going to work for the relief of the wounded Illinois troops at Pittsburg Landing, are worthy of unqualifie only regret that they have not at their command more abundant resources, that their power to do might be ensurate with their will; but that hey will make the wisest use of the mean at their disposal, there can be no doubt. The thousands of families in Illinois who will be stricken by the results of the struggle, when they are known, and the men of ight feeling everywhere, have cause to bless the noble promptings of the hearts that have thrown themselves into this hu-mane work. Yet this is the Governorevery fibre of whose being is alive to the honor of the State and the interest of her sons, whom that bogus Convention would legislate out of office to make way for Hacker, Buckmaster, or O'Melveny, or another of that ilk.

PRISONERS FROM DIXIE. have got some 10,000 more rebel pris who are to be provided for, 3,000 at Camp Douglas, 8,000 in Springfield, and 3,000 at several camps in Wisconsin. Capt. Potter, U. S. Quartermaster for this district, has made preparations for this number, and will begin to receive "our guests" to-day. He was telegraphed by Gov. Harvey, yes-terday, from Paducah, that one thousand 700 on one train and 300 by a train imme through Chicago some time to-day, for Randall, at Madison. The guard who came with them will remain until ents can be made, and it is ment, Col. Landers, now in camp at Ra-cine, will be detailed for guard duty. The 3,000 for Camp Douglas will be along early this week. Camp Butler, at Springfield, has been enlarged and improved for the reception of its new company. How they will compare with the Donelson boys re-

In every fight Iowa bears a distinguished part. At Wilson's Creek, at Belmont, at Port Donelson, at Pittsburg her gallant sons were in the thickest of the fray. Brave, willing, and with rare power of endurance they have made a record for that young State that will never fade. No where have her men faltered. No where have they failed to claim the post of danger: they ed it because it is the post of honor. At Donelson the charge of the Iowa Second was the crowning feat of the assault—the one that elicited the highest

Fight ille divided with Memphis the doubt ful honor of being the center of the size holding aristocracy of the State. No labor there, especially no labor of an agriculture character, was honorable save that which was carried on by slaves. Wealth, always making itself full was doubtly dealing and making itself felt, was doubly desirable, an clothed with superlative honors when was invested in human flesh and blood Even negro-breeding for the South and a market was no bar to those who indulged in it when they wanted to shine and the local nabobs who gave

in it when they wanted to shine among the local nabobs who gave tone to society and direction to politics. And he must have been a more than ordinarily inhuman negro-trader, who was voted out all approaches to the highest circles in consequence of the horrible calling that he pursued. In the North the objects most sought after as conferring special credit upon the possessor vary with different localities. In the West, he is the representative man who owns most land, or among farmers the greatest herd of cattle. In New England, manufactures are the favorites of men land, manufactures are the favorites of men who want to invest. In New York, banking and foreign commerce have the pre-cedence in the scale of honor. In all the South, the possession of niggers is the stan-dard of respect shilty and it rises or falls as the numbers increases or diminishes.—

s the numbers increases or diminishes.— What, then, is to be done? From the beginning we have had but one opinion. The cause of the war must be struck. Slavery must go down! At least, the slaves of the rebels, the objects for which they prolong the strife, the precious treasures which give such venom and fury to disloyal endeavor, must be set free! We care not how, whether by Proclamation of the President, or by a Confiscation law comprehensive in its terms and energetic in its operation. Not only at Nashville, but

in all other places in all the rebellious States, the work of liberation must commence and be faithfully carried on-must com while yet the country has the financial trength to carry out the policy that nece ity will by and by compel it to inaugurate lesitation is criminal because it is dange ous, imperilling the unity if not the very life of the Republic. Sharpen the axe and let it fall! Slavery is loathsome and contaminating. Freedom or it must die; and before the end of this campaign, the people will be compelled to choose one of the two o'doom to death. We know which will be destroyed!

POR THE BALIZE

We know nothing of the intentions of the forces under Gen. Pope and Com-modore Foote, as to the future; but we are mistaken in the men and in the impeling power of their glorious achievement at Island No. Ten, if our readers do guns at Fort Randolph, sixty-five miles above Memphis, if there is any enemy there to thunder at, or at Memphis itself, if the rebels choose to make a stand at that point. The strategy of these commanders is in fighting, and ears will not be obliged to listen long before they catch the sound

of their strategetical endeavors.

We are assured from below that the probabilities are that Fort Randolph will make but a feeble resistance. It is said by pris-oners that all but nine guns were brought away from Randolph to strengthen the fortifications at the Island, and that the place is held only with the hope that the gunboats and land forces will be detained.

petied to make haste to get away. It is not improbable that the work which Commodore Foote and Gen. Pope have laid out for themselves will be done for them before they can arrange the details of attack. If Corinth falls, the way in a week thereafter will be open to New Orleans, to be closed by rebel blockade no more. We after will be open to New Orleans, to be closed by rebel blockade no more. We

after will be open to New Orleans, to be closed by rebel blockade no more. We shall see what a week will bring forth!

THE PLANTING SEASON.

The mills of the gods grind slowly, it is said, but whatever gets between their upper and nether millistones is finally ground to powder. There is a most exact and accurate account kept of all that man does, or the said of the contact of the rebels did not fall speedily to find. Our extreme left was commanded by unguarded heights, easily approachable from Corinth. And the whole arrangements now—it is a so easy to be wise after a mater is over—but the reactive fall to observe the essential defects of such arrangements now—it is a so easy to be wise after a mater is over—but the reactive fall to observe the essential defects of such arrangements. Noarly four miles intervened between the different parts of Sherman's Division. Of course to command the one, he must neglect the other. McClernand's lay partially behind Sherman and therefore, not stretching farenough to the left, there was a gap between him and Prenies, which the rebels did not fall speedily to find. Our extreme left was commanded by unguarded heights, easily approachable from Corinth. And the whole arrangements now—it is a seasy to be wise after a mater is over—but the reader will hardly fail to observe the essential defects of such arrangements. Noa-the reader will hardly fail to observe the essential defects of such arrangements. Noa-the reader will hardly fail to observe the essential defects of such arrangements. Noa-the reader will hardly fail to observe the essential defects of such arrangements. Noa-the reader will hardly fail to observe the essential defects of such arrangements. Noa-the reader will hardly fail to observe the essential defects of such arrangements. Noa-the reader will hardly fail to observe the essential defects of such arrangements. Noa-the reader will hardly fail to observe the essential defects of such arrangements.

HIGHLY INTERESTING AND DETAILED ACCOUNT. THE FIGHT ON SUNDAY AND MONDAY.

Review of the Field



line. eth."-Sixth Division, Brigadier General Pren-

We are again dependent upon the Cincle-nati papers for the details of the late fight at Pittaburg. The following narrative from the Gazette is akin to what we expected from our

Sunday:

TOPOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF OUR TROOPS.

And first, of our positions: Let the reader understand that the Pittsburg Landing is simply a narrow ravine, down which a road passes to the river bank, between high bluffs on either side. There is no town at all—two log hats comprise all the improvements visible. Back from the river is a rolling country, cut up with numerous ravines, partially unday cultivation, but perhaps the greater part thickly wooded with some underbrush. The soil is clayer, and the roads on Sunday morning were good. From the Landing a road leads direct to Corinth, twenty miles distant. A mile or two out this road forks: one branch is the lower Corinth road, the other the ridge Corinth read. A short distance out, another road lakes off to the left, crosses Lick Creek, and leads back to the river at Hamburg, some miles further ap. On the right, two separate roads lead off to Purdy, and another, a new one, across Sunke Creek to Crump's Landing on the river below. Besides these, the whole country inside our lines is cut up with roads leading to our different camps; and beyond the lines is the most inextricisoff mase of cross roads, intersecting everything and leading everywhere, in which it was ever my flifortune to become entangled.

On and between these roads, at a distance of from two to four or five miles from Pittsburg Landing, lay five divisions of Major General Lirant's army that Sunday morning. The adance line was formed by three divisions—srig, Gen. Sherman's, Brig. Gen. Prentias's, and Major Gen. McClermand's. Between these and the Landing lay the two others—Brig. Gen. Ruriburt's and Major Gen. Smith's commanded, in the absence (from skeness) of that admirable officer, by Brig. Gen. W. H. L. Wallace.

Our advance line, beginning at the extreme left, was thus formed: On the Hamburg road,

gunboats and land forces will be detained, by the exigency on the Tennessee, from making an attack. The exigency has not occurred, and Randolph will be occupied if it is abandoned; it will be compelled to surrender if it resists.

At Memphis, the fortifications on the riviter side of the town are of no importance. Fort Pillow, a few miles above, is strong, and Fort Harris, still further up, is thought to be well defended. But if we are successful at Corinth, the garrisons at both these places must run, and the military authorities at Memphis will also be compelled to make haste to get away. It is not improbable that the work which Compelled to Member 1997. The surface is the Corinth road, and W. H. L. Waliace's to the Corint road and between that and the core to Furdy, lay the remaining brigade, on the lower Corinth road and between that and the core to Furdy, lay the rounting brigade, of the lower Corinth road and between that and the core to Furdy, lay the remaining brigade, of Sherman's division, McDowell's forming the carrier in the corinth road and between that and the core to Furdy, lay the rounting brigade, on the lower Corinth road and between that and the core to Furdy, lay the core of four miles distant from this brigade, on the lower Corinth road and between that and the core to Furdy, lay the remaining brigades of Sherman's division, McDowell's forming the carrier in the corinth road and between that and the core to Furdy, lay the core to Furdy, lay the core of four miles distant from this brigade, on the lower Corinth road and between that and the core to Furdy, lay the core of four miles distant from this brigade, on the lower Corinth road and between that come for the law that come and the position, McDowell's forming the core to Furdy, lay the core to furdy, lay the core to make have of the law that come for the law that c

the cover of the dense scrub-oak in front, from which they could pour in their volleys in com-paralive asfety.

The men held their position with an obstin-acy that adds new laurels to the character of the American soldiers, but it was too late. Down on either flank came the overwhelm-ing enemy. Firecly pushed in front, with a wall of bayonets closing in on either side, like the contracting iron chamber of the In-quisition, what could they do but what they did? Speedly their resistance became less obstinate, more and more rapidly they foll

turning volleys.

The enemy pushed their advantage. They were already within our lines; they had driven one division from all its camps, and nearly opened, as they supposed, the way to the river. Just here—between nine and ten o'clock—MeArthur's brigade of W. H. L. Wallace's division came up to give some asriver. Just here—between nine and ten o'clock—McAribur's beigade of W. H. L. Wallace's division came up to give some assistance to Stuart's brigade of Sherman's division, on the extreme left, now in imminent danger of being cut off by Prentiss' defection. McArthur mistook the way, marched too far to the right, and so, instead of reaching Stuart, came in on the other side of the rebels, now closely pushing Prentiss. His men at once opened vigorously on the enemy, and for a time they seemed likely still to save our imperilled division. But coming unaware, as they seem to have done, upon the enemy, their positions were not well chosen, and all had to fall back together. Brig. Gen. Prentiss and three regiments with him, the SG Missouri, of his own division, and 19th and 14th Jowa, of those that had come to his assistance, delayed their retreat too long. Aimost before they were aware of their danger, the flanking forces rashed in from either side behind them, and they stood, perhaps two thousand strong, in the midst of thrice their number. They threw down their arms, and the robe is signalized their first attack by marching three Lincoloite regiments, with a division General, as prisoners, to their rear.

Overwhelmed by this fresh disaster, without

with a division teners, as present of the control o a few maintained a confused detense, retreat-ing, halting, firing, courting death by remain-ing in isolated squads or companies, to resist a fittle longer the overpowering advance; but before ten o'clock the whole division was in rapid retreat. Some regiments came off the field in a degree of order, the most in sad con-tration.

And thus by ten o'clock one entire division Assistance.

For the present let us leave them there They held the line from this time on till four. SHERMAN'S DIVISION-M'CLEBNAND'S.

SHERMAN'S DIVISION—M'CLERNAND'S.
We left Sherman's brigades maintaining a confused fight, Buckland's about gone, Hildebrand's and McDowell's holding their ground more tenaciously. The firing aroused McClernand's division. At first they supposed it to be a mere skirmish; perhaps even only the irregular discharge of muskets by guards and pickets to clean out their guns, a practice which, to the disgrace of our discipline be it said, was well nigh universal, and rendered it almost impossible at any time to know whicher firing meant anything at all, beyond ordinary disorder of our own soldiers. But the continued rattle of musketry soon undeceived them, and aimost as soon the advance of the rebels pouring after Buckland, was upon them.

rebels pouring after Backland, was upon them.

The division, it will be remembered, lay a short distance in the rear, and with one brig-ade stretching out to the left of Sherman's line. Properly, speaking merely from the lo-cation of the camp, McClernand did not be-

It was commanded by Col. David contact. Chicago, and was composed of the 55th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Maimbourg commanding; Tlas Chio, Col. Rodney Mason; the 54th Ohio (Zouaves), Col. T. K. Smith. It was posted along the circuitous road from Pittsburg Landing, up the river to Hamburg, some two miles from the Landing, and near the crossing of Lick on its righ

eached the bluns of ance.
Sinart's position.
During the attack on Prentiss, Stuart's brig
During the attack on Prentiss, Stuart's brig
Print attack on Prentiss, Stuart's brig
Til During the attack on Prentiss, Stuart's brigade was formed along the road, the left resting near the Lick-Creek ford, the right, Tist.
Onto, Col. Rodney Mason, (late Assistant Adintant General of Onto, and Colonel of the 2d
Obio at Manassas,) being nearest Frentiss.
The first intimation they had of disaster to
their right was the partial cessafion of firing.
An instant afterwards muskets were seen
glinting among the leaves, and presently a
rebet column emerged from a bend in the road,
with banners flying and moving at doublequick down the road toward them. Their
supports to the left were further off than the
rebets, and it was at once seen that, with but
one piece of artillery a single regiment could
do nothing there. They accordingly fell rapidly back toward the ford, and were reformed
in an orchard near the other regiments.
The rebet column versed on further to the
right, in search of Prenties's flying regiment,
and, for a brief space, though utterly isolated,
they were unmolested:

Before ten, however, the brigade, which had

right, in search of Prentise's flying regiment, and, for a brief space, though utterly isolated, they were unmoisted.

Before ten, however, the brigade, which had still stood listening to the surging roar of battle on the left, was startled by the screaming of a shell that came directly over their heads. In an instant the batteries of the rebel force that had gained the commanding binfle opposite, by approaching on the Corinth and Hamburg road, were in full play, and the orchards and fields in which they were posted, (looking only for an attack in the opposite direction,) were swept with the exploding abelis and hall-storm rush of grape.

Under cover of this fire from the bluffs, the rebels rushed down, crossed the ford, and in a moment were seen forming this side the creek, in open fields, also, and within close musket range. Their color-bearers stepped defiantly to the front, as the engagement opened furiously, the rebels pouring in sharp quick volleys of musketry, and their batteries above continuing to support them with a dostructive fire. Our sharp-shooters wanted to pick off the audacious rebel color-bearers, but Col. Stuart interposed: "No, no, they're too brave fellows to be killed." Almost at the first fire, Lieutenant-Colonel Bartou S. Kyle of the Tist, was shot through the breast. The brigade stood for scarcely ten minutes, when it became evident that its position was nurnable, and they fell rapidly back, perhaps a quarter of a mile, to the next ridge; a kiw of his men, at great personal risk, carrying Lieutenant-Colonel Kyle, in a dying condition from the field they were abandoning. Ohio lost no braver, truer man, that day.

As they reached the next woody ridge, rebel cavalry, that land crossed the creek lower down were seen coming up on their left; and to resist this new attack the line of battle was

this brought Stuart's isolated brigade help. They were soon forced to fall

carriage. It was recovered again on account.

"RECOME OF SUNDAY'S PIGHT.

We have reached the last act in the tragedy of Sunday. It is half past four o'clock. Our front line of divisions has been lost since half-past ten. Our reaerve line a now gons, too. The rebels occupy the camps of every division save that of W. M. L. Wallace. Our whole army is crewded in the region of Wallace's camp, is beck all day. We can do it no more. The bext repulse puts us into the river, and there are not transports enough to cross a single division till the enemy would be upon us.

Lew. Wallace's division might turn the tide for us—it is made of fighting men—but where is it? Why has it not been thundering on the right for three hours past? We do not know yet that it was not ordered up till noon. Buell is coming, but he has been doing it all day, and all last week. His advance guard is across the river now, vatting ferrage; but what is an advance guard, with a lixty thousand victorious foes in iront of us?

We have lost nearly all our camps and camp

lost nearly all our camps and camp We have lost nearly half our field prevents them from becoming demoralized. Regiments have lost their favorite field officers, companies the captains whom they have always looked to, with that implicit faith the soldier learns, to lead them to battle.

Meantime there is a hull in the firing. For the first time since sunrise you fail to catch the augry rattle of muskerry or the heavy booming of the field guns. Either the enemy must be preparing for the grand, final rush that is to crown the day's success and save the Southern Confederacy, or they are puzzled by our last retreat, and are moving cantiously lest we spring some trap upon them. Let us embrace the opportunity, and look about the Landing. We pass the old log house, lately Post Office, now full of wounded and surgeons, which constitutes the "Pittsburg" part of the Landing. General Grant and staff are in a group beside it. The General is confident. "We can hold them off until to-morrow; them they'll be exhausted, and we'll go at them with fresh troops." A great crowd is collected around the building—all in uniforms, most of them with guns. And yet we are needing troops in the front so sorely!

troops in the front sq suresy.

COWARDS.

On the bluffs above the river is a sight that may well make our cheeks tingle with aba ne for some of our soldiers. There are not less than three thousand skulkers lining the banks! Ask them why they don't go to the line, "Oh, our regiment is pieces." "Why don't you go to forming again?" "I can't find is

pieces." "Why don't you go to where it is forming again?" "I can't find it," and the bulk looks as if that would be the very last thing he would want to do.
Officers are around among them, trying to hunt up their men, storming, coaxing, commanding—cursing I am afraid. One strange fellow—a Major if I remember aright—is making the control of the coart of clevated, superfine Fourth of July

received, he had started on the Snake Croek road proper, which would have brought him on the enemy's rear, miles from support, and where he would have been gobbled at a mouthful. Getting back to the right road had delayed him. He at once ascertained the position of certain rebel batteries which lay in front of him on our right, that threatened absolutely to bar his advance in the morning, and selected positions for a couple of his batteries, from which they could silence the one he dreaded. Placing these in position, and erranging his brigades for support, took him till one o'clock in the morning. Then his wearied men lay down to snatch a few hours of sleep before entering into the valley of the Shadow of Death on the morrow.

By nine o'clock all was hushed near the Landing. The host of combatants that three hoursibefore had been deep in the work of human destruction had all sunk silently to the carth, "the wearied to sleep, the wounded to die." The stars looked out upon the scene, and all breathed the natural quiet and caim of a Sabbath evening. But presently there came a fissh that expresd like aheet lightning over the ripples of the river current, and the roar of a heavy naval gun went echoling up and down the bluffs, through the unnatural stillness of the night. Others speedly followed. By the

a Sabbath evening. But presently teatr cannot a flash that spread like sheet lightning over the ripples of the river current, and the roar of a heavy naval gun went echoing up and down the bloffs, through the unnatural stillness of the right. Others speedily followed. By the flash you could just discern the black outline of the printical looking hall, and see how the gunb at gracefully settled into the water at the recoil; the smoke soon cast up a thin valid that seemed only to soften and sweeten the scene; from the woods away inland you caught fainly the muffied explosion of the shell, fike the knell of the spirit that was taking its flight.

We know nothing then of the effect of this gunboat cannonading, which was vigorously kept up till nearly morning, and it only served to runnind us the more vividly of the day's disasters, of the fact that half a mile off lay a victorious geneny, commanded by the most dashing of their denerals, and of the question one scarcely dared ask himself—"What to morrow?" We were defeated; our dead and dying were around us, days could hardly sum up our losses. And then came up the grand refrain of Whittier's—written after Manassas, I believe, but on that night, apparently far more Sons of the Saints who faced their Jordon flood.

"O! countrymen! God's day is not yet done! He leaveth not his people utterly! Count it a covenant, that He leads us on Beneath the cloud and through the crimson sea

THE BATTLE ON MONDAY. OUR MUSTER ROLL, OUR MUSTER ROLL.

I have given the line of battle agreed upon for our forces on Monday: right wing, Major-Gen. Lew-Mwallace; left wing, Brig.-General Nelson. Between these, beginning at the left, Brig.-Generals Tom. Crittenden, A. McD. McCook, Hurburt, McClernand and Sherman, In the divisions of the three latter were to be included the remains of Prentiss' and W. H. L. Wallace's command—shattered, dispress-

The rebels were only checked, not On they came. Herse after horse to batteries were picked off. Every to batteries were picked off. Every

NELSON'S ADVANCE To the left we were slower in finding the memy. They had been compelled to travel ome distance to get out of the gunboatal ange. Nelson moved his division about the ame time Wallace opened on the rebel battery

arm's way. They stood ADVANCE OF CRITTENDEN'S DIVI

arge guns, mostly or

engagement with the enemy bel atrocities with their own eyes, and will ce. But Sherman soon filled the prort touching them next week.

a broken regiments, again Wallace's General Sherman was examined all day to

hall, with his accomplish-arsons, one of our West-Pointers, and Bartlett, A rush for the contested

THE BARBARISM OF OUR REBEL.

anton for his conduct towards Gen. Stone, nd also the conduct of the War Committee, n various grounds. Wade obliged McDonal to eat some of his words. Wade sald here was probably a cause for Stone's arrest; nore than that he could not say without because its continuous of the conduction of the conduc

ittee on the conduct of the war. Secretary mith, of the Interior Department, in reply to resolution in the Senate, states that he has ade contracts for furnishing Indian supplies

o'clock the Division was into the solution of the solution of

is made a marked impression.

seribed \$21,000 for outfit of troops in ten minutes.

A portion of the Sixth Massachusetts, as the Seventh Pennsylvania, were assailed the streets of Baltimore. Two Massachusetts men killed and eight wounded. Anniversary of Lexisgton. [Next Saturday is the day.] The Seventh regiment N. Y. S. M., left Washington.

The Rhode Island Marine Artillery, 130 mest life horses, 8 guns of heavy calibre, and other was to life horses, 8 guns of heavy calibre, and other wise fully equipped, passed through New Years, the Junction of the Chattanoon, while point was scized; two thousand of the minters, 1,200 men, accompanied by Br. Gen. Ben). F. Butter, passed through New Years, the Junction of the Chattanoon, and the point was scized; two thousand of the complete of Col. Turchin, of the 19th Rithols, wear sixt, and arrived at Decatural time to save cirraliroads by two routes to the Partic. The Northern route asks nothing the collection of the Chattanoon, and the branch of Congress for railroads by two routes to the Partic. The Northern route asks nothing the collection of the Chattanoon, and the branch of Congress for railroads by two routes to the Partic. The Northern route asks nothing the collection of the Chattanoon of the Chattanoon of the Particle Chattanoon of the Particle Chattanoon of the Chattanoon of the Chattanoon of the Chattanoon of the Junction of the Chattanoon of the Junction of the Chattanoon of the Chattanoon of the Junction of the Chattanoon of the Chattanoon of the Junction of the Chattanoon of the Junction of the Chattanoon of the Chattanoon of the Junction of the Chattanoon of the Junction of the Chattanoon of the Chattanoon of the Junction of the Junction of the Ju

lispatch, dated Pittsburg:

"Sick and wounded all off.
"Stop all Sanitary Commissioners, nurses and cliisens. We don't need any more.
(Signed) H. W. HALLECK, Maj. Gen."

mediately opened at various points on the river. We derive information that will intersect our readers from Mr. Colyer, and other genese to use readers from Mr. Colyer, and other genese to use the season at Pittsburg and a scene lately the theatre of such horrors, and destinated as the season at Pittsburg is mild, the forest trees in full leaf, the gardens green and luxuriant. The rainfalls are frequent and heavy the whole country drenched, and the mud beavy and deep. This latter cause in the vicinity of the late battle field greatly retards the burial of the dead, and many bodies are still exposed, avaiting these sad offices. A ride over the late battle field greatly retards the burial of the dead, and many bodies are still exposed, avaiting these sad offices. A ride over the late battle field is sickening and sad. Dead bodies stark and stiff lie in every conceivable position, distorted in the death agony, or stretched out with faces staring upward, washed by the pittless rain. Here and there are limbs torn away by shot and shell, or cast aside in the hasty field offices of the surgeon. Dead horses lie scattered over the ground. The air is heavy and tainted with odors of decomposition. The traces of the late mortal struggle are abundant, the ground ploughed and torn, and the forest trees broken and rent to shreds by the plunging missiles. It will take years to effect the marks of this cowned. and torn, and the forest trees broken and rent to shreds by the plunging misslies. It will take years to efface the marks of this combatege. Halleck arrived on Saturday night, and has assumed command. He received a salute of artillery on Sunday morning. There was, from appearances up to Sunday, no prospect of immediate operations. Both armies are terribly handled and cut up, and it will require days and even weeks, could the latter be granted, to bring the regiments back laid condition. The lapse of time does nothing to leasen or modify the sad reality of the interbe granted, to bring the regiments back laid condition. The lapse of time does nothing to leasen or modify the sad reality of the interbe begranted, to bring the regiments back laid condition. The lapse of time does nothing to leasen or modify the sad reality of the interbe begranted, to bring the regiments back laid condition. The lapse of time does nothing to leasen or modify the sad reality of the interbed by the sad the sad reality of the interbed by the sad the sad reality of the interbed by the sad reality of the inter

road. She usually runs between Quincy and Hannibal. The State pays only her expenses as she was fitted out by Col. Hammond, and has been under his personal supervision du-

ring the entire trip.

Of course every comfort was provided and being a fine alry boat she brought untold blessings to many a sorrowing heart. Drs.

McVickar & Brown with our efficient corps of surgeons and nurses have done most efficient ervice. The blackhawk left for St. Louis. As soon as passes and furloughs could be arranged all who can endure the jannt will be at once sent home. All are comfortable. Some six of our soldiers have recently died at Columbus by eating indian meal sold by

at Columbus by eating indian meal sold by a professed Union man. Some mineral sub-stance, probably arsenic or strychnine can be plainly seen in the meal by candle light. The fiend was arrested yesterday by Gen. Strong. Specimens of the poisinous ingredient were sent here to Dr. A. P. Dagget for want of apperatus to anylize the meal. The Doctor being about to start for Chicago, Gen. Strong di punishment is adequate to such a crime. Both rivers are again on the rampage, their surging angry waters being in ominious proximity to the top of our levee, and there are only very few feet to spare. The town now is

The Medical Director, Dr. Wright, tele-

construction the post in a contract of the watch in a contract of the post in a contract of the

100,000.

Gen. Negley has notified thei citzens of Columbia that they will be held responsible for the repitition of the offense of firing on the pickets about the city. He is confident they have been guilty of doing it, and intends to put a stop to it.

He has also compelled a distiller in the vicinity to pay the damages, claimed by certain persons whothere had their property destroyed by drunken soldiers. The bill was \$150.

On Tuesday Beauregard sent a flag of truce,

by drunken soliters. The buit was \$100.

On These Sag Beauregard sent a flag of truce, requesting permission to bury his dead, and saying that, "owing to the heavy reinforcement you received on Sunday night and Monday, and the fatigue of my men, I deemed it prudent to retire and not renew the battle." But permission was not granted. The bearer of the flag admitted that Beauregard received a slight wound in the arm.

We publish to-day another very recent and remarkable testimonial to the success of Dr. James Hunter's treatment of the respira-tory organs. The gentleman volunteering this statement is a highly respectable and well known citizen of Chicago. Such wi-dence as this, and many others we have seen, stretting the Dector's success in a class of diseases, bereinforce considered incurable, are

incontroversion, see inhect.

Many of our readers, however, who are afflicted with diseases of the throat or langs, will regret to learn through Dr. Hunter's card through the control of the card through the control of the card through the control of the card through through the card through the card through through the card through through through through through the card through through the card through through the card through through the card through through the card through through the card through through the card through through the card through through t

at the first call from the disastrous field at Pittaburg, went down from a Chloago fully freighted to relieve and succor the wounded. And on their arrival at Pittaburg they found enough to do, so maffe of our suffering soldiers claiming their services. After some days of protracted and arduous labors, the party, surgeons, nurses and physicians are now on their return, as bost after boat comes down the river to land its freight of wounded at the appointed hospitals. By the above dispatch it will be seen that no more aid of this character is at present needed at Pittaburg. It is also shown by a dispatch in another column, that the hospitals are all full and new ones are to be immediately opened at various points on the river. We derive information that will interest our readers from Mr. Colyer, and other gentlement hus freshly returned from a secone lately the theatre of such horrors, and destined still further to know like events, not the same we trust however.

The season at Pittaburg is mild, the forest trees in full leaf, the gardens green and luxuriant.

Gen. Prentiss was taken prisoner in the first day's action, and Gen. W. H. Wallace severely probably mortally wounded. His Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. William McMichael is missing, probably taken pris-oner.

McMichael is missing, propagity taken preoner.

My personal staff are all deserving of particular mention, they having been engaged during the entire two days in carrying orders to
every part of the field. It consists of Col. J.
D. Webster, Chief of the Staff; Lieut. Col.
J. B. McPherson, Chief Engineer; assisted by
Lieuts. W. L. B. Jenny and William Kossae,
Capt. J. A. Rawlings. A. A. General W. S.
Hillyer, W. R. Rawley and C. B. Lagow,
Alden-de-mur. Col. G. C. Pride, Volunleer Col. Webster was placed in special charge of all the artillery, and was constantly on the

Lieutenant-Colonel McPherson, attached to

account of the Sunday fight only:

BATTLETILLO OF SERIOLE, April 6.

Via Corniti and Chattanooga.

TO Gen. Soper, Adjutant General:

We have this morning attacked the enemy in a strong position in front of Pittsburg, and after a severe battle of ten hours, thanks to Almighty God, gained a complete victory—driving the enemy from every position. The loss on both sides is heavy, including our Commander-in-Chief, Albert Sidney Johnston, who fell gillantly leading his troops into the thickest of the fight.

P. T. BRAURROARD, General Commanding.

Monus, April 7.

Special dispatches to the Advertiser and Register, dated yesterday afternoon, say that the battle was ferce and furious, the énemy stubbornly resisting their fate, while the Scutherners continued to press upon them with resistless determination, slowly but surely forcing them back.

Our loss is heavy, but our men are in good spirits and thoroughly warmed up to the work in hand.

All fight well, but the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisians troops display great gallantry. The 21st Alabama covered themselves with glory. This regiment captured two batteries. The First Louisians Regiment of regulars took a battery. Gen. Bushrod Johnson, one of the Fort Domelson prisoners, who subsequently escaped, is wounded.

Sunnar Niour.—The chemy are in full re-

Fort Donelson prisoners, who subsequently escaped, is wounded.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—The enemy are in full retreat, and the Confederates in hot pursuit. I write from the enemy's samps on Federal paper. write from the enemy's camps on Federal paper.

And thicked the second of Chicago. Such evil ay others we have seen, a success in a class of maidered incurable, are add importance to the Federal and which the second of the form of the form of the fire army. We are driving them back on the rivers and shall till or capture the market of the form of the fire army. The battle is still raging with turbing and the form of the fire army. We have captured form of the second form of the fire army. We have captured form of the second form of the fire army in the second form of the fire army. He says this is a second form of the fire army. He says this is a second form of the fire army. He says this is a second form of the fire army. He says this is a second form of the fire army. He says this is a second form of the fire army. He says this is a second form of the fire army. He says this is a second form of the fire army. He says this is a second form of the fire army the fire a



For some weeks past, Com. Dupont has put-ting his facet in readiness for operations in the vicinity of Savannah. Let us look a little at the defenses of the city. The principle one of these is Fort Pulaski, which guards the of these is Fort Pulaski, which guards the harbor approach. It is built on a small island called Ceckspur island fourteen miles from Savannah at the north of the river. The localities are best shown in the small dlagram, we present. The site of the fortification was selected by Major Babcock, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, about twenty-six years ago, but it was not until 1841 that the work of creeting the present massive masoury fortification was was not until lost that the work of creeting the present massive massors fortification was commenced in earnest. In that year General Mansfield took charge of its construction.—
The fort was finished a few years ago, at a cost of \$963,000. The fort is of pontagonal orm, covering several acres. The full aranment of the fort will consist of the lower tier, of skty. Yes 2-ponydays (from pieces and its of sixty-five \$2-pounders (fron pieces,) and in the upper tier of fifty-three \$2-pounders, four 18-pound finshing howitzers, one 13-inch mor-tar, twelve 8-inch columbiads and seven 10-inch mortars—in all 150 guns. The columbiads mortar-in an loo gains. The commandar are heavy and very destructive weapons, of long range, and adapted to use sperical shot or shell. They are capable of an elevation of 180 degrees, and a fire of five degrees, depress-ed to thirty-six degrees elevation. The full garrison of the fort is 800 men, but one-half that number could hold it successfully against a very large tone. Vessle of any considers. bre can be made to concentrate their fire. The fortification is pronounced by expert army engineers one of the strongest and most perfect of its kind on this continent. It covers a larger area than Fort Sunter, but has one tier of guns less.

Nearer Savannah, however, there were

just above the point where the channel around Wilmington Island enters the river. Near this are other earthworks extending along the river city-ward. The last named is Thunder-bolt battery of four heavy guns. The rebels have no fortifications in the town, not even on the bluff, depending mainly

on Forts Pulaski and Jackson on the Savas nah, a strong earthwork on Green Island, and a battery of three guns at Mifflin Point, on a bastery of three gains at animal value, on the Ogeceloe. Fort Palaski has but forty-two serviceable gans, Fort Jackson about one fourth as many, and the fort commanding Wilmington river, from Green Lisand, seven of the very best guns that they possess, work-ed by a battailon of artillery, numbering two hundred and fifty.

part in the defences of the city, Commodore Dupont finding his way toward Savannah by a new channel in the successful survey of a new water course. The channel is shown on the map passing up from the rear of the large island at the outer point of which is Fort Pu laski. Up the channel from Warsaw Sound Dupont has felt and prepared to fight his way the depth of water being fifteen feet, throng with the Union gunboats. By means of thi

signalled, the one signalled, the one signalled, the one that our fire was so terrible such that our fire was so terrible such that our fire was so that our fire w

tional surrender of Fort Paisski, an effort was made, in accordance with the policy that pre-valls here, to keep even good news from the representatives of the press. I am, however, able to give you the substance of the glorious news, as published in the Savannah Republican. The Republican says, substantially, that it learns with deep regret that, after a gallant de-

The Republican says, substantially, that it learns with deep regret that, after a gallant defense against guns mostly superior. For Pulsaski surrendered at 2 p. m. of the 11th inst. Corporal Law, of the Pulsaski Quards, who did not leave Fort Thunderbolt until after the flag was hauled down, brings the intelligence of the successful event. The surrender was anonditional.

Seven large breeches were made in the south wall by the Federal battery of eight Parrott guns, at King's Landing. All the barbette guns on that side were dismounted, and also three of the casemate guns, leaving but one gun bearing on that point. A clear breach was made in the magazine. The balls used were conical, and propelled with such force that they went clear through the walls at nearly every fire. Col. Olmsted, who was in command, telegraphed the previous evening that no one could stand upon the ramparts for a single moment, and over 1,000 large shells had exploded within the fort.

The Republican publishes this as a posteript to a part of its edition and makes no comments, nor gives any particular as to the number of men and officers in the fort at the time of the surrender. It says, however, none of its defenders were killed, and but four wounded.

FROM HAMPTON BOADS. The Siege of Yorktown-Apprehent sions at Richmond.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—Nothing important has been received here from Yorktown. Preliminary operations are represented as rapidly progressing.

A Richmend paper contains an editorial exhibiting considerable faar for the safety of that city. It intimates that the Monitor, Nagautuck and Galena, all armed vessels, might easily come up James river, and by their invulnerability and owerent grass, take and keep possession of the city. The prevent such a result, it proposes that the channel of James river be obstructed by stone, which it says is abundant for the purpose, and should be used at once.

The Merrimac did not come out, and nothing was seen of her yesterday. The tide has been low, and this may have kept her in. Early in the morning a rebel tag ran out from behind Sewell's Foint, but soon returned.

turned.

Later in the day there was a large fire in the woods on the point, apparently from the burning of the brush, and gaverise to speculations that the rebels were building a new battery

woods on the point, apparently from the burning of the brush, and gaveries to speculations that the rebels were building a new battery there.

190 Warash Ayrnuz.
Chicago Tribune:

I desire through your columns to state a few facts relative to my restoration to health and active life, through the peculiar treatment of Dr. James Hunter, now in the city. My family are all of a consumptive tendency, most of them having died of that disease. In the year 1858, I was myself greatly reduced with cough and expectoration, but at that time improved under the influence of a visit to the South. My heart has been diseased for many years. About the first of January last, however, all my symptoms became greatly aggravated, my cough was distressing, my breathing short and difficult, expectoration profuse, constant night sweats, with chilis and fever, entire loss of appetite, and consequent emacistion; pulse a hundred and twenty-five beats a minute. In a word, I was in a prostrate and hopeless condition I was fortunately induced to call in the sid of Dr. Hunter, and was placed under his treatment early in January. In the course of the flirst month I began to show evidence of decided hoprovement. The cough which had resisted the ordinary means in use, and which was very violent in its character, gave way gradually in the most singular manner to the use of the linker. My night sweats evone of decided hoprovement. The cough which had resisted the ordinary means in use, and which was very violent in its character, gave way gradually in the most singular manner to the use of the linker. My night sweats evone of decided hap become that mandated, has become full and healthy, and my weight in three months has increased twenty pocnds. So that friends who now meet me on the street, never believing to see ma shound again, can hardly believe it is myself. At the termination of three months is increased twenty pocnds. So that friends who now meet me on the street, never believing to see major different three months increased to enjoy again i

biliged to be omitted. As it was, the attendance was quite large, and a deep grief marked every face. Upon the arrival of the body of Gen. Wallace here on Monday morning, it was laid in state in the Supreme Court room, where a guard of honor, composed of his meighbors, those who had known and loved, kept constant watch. Large numbers of citizens also visited the room to take a last sad look at the departed patriot.

The funeral ceremonies to-day were entirely of a civic order, under the immediate control and according to the rites of the Masonic fraternity, of which the General was an honored member. The only military present were Capt. Hotchkies and Lieut. Dickey, the alds to Gen. Wallace. At 12 o'clock the fraternity moved in a body to the Court room, where the remains were received and escorted in procession to the Episcopal Church. A delegation of Knights Templars formed the guard of honor. At the Church the usual rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the burial of

of a civic order, under the immediate control and according to the rites of the Masonic fraternity, of which the General was an honored member. The only military present were capt. Hotchkiss and Lieut. Dickey, the aids to Gen. Wallace. At 12 o'clock the fraternity moved in a body to the Court room, where the remains were received and escorted in procession to the Episcopal Church. A delegation of Knights Templars formed the guard of honor. At the Church the usual rites of the dead were performed by Mr. Benedict, the rector, assisted by Rev. Mr. Clark, also of this favorable termination of them. He was clay, and who was formerly Chaplain of the famous Eleventh regiment. Mr. Benedict, the famous Eleventh regiment. Mr. Benedict wise, that they would understand; that they would consider their latter end." At the concept of Deuteronomy: "O that they were wise; that they would understand; that they would consider their latter end." At the concept of the dead hero can receive outside the gates of the holy temple. A striking feature in the funcral cortege was the flag of the Eleventh regiment, which was borne in the Fort Doneland of the cortege was the flag of the Eleventh regiment, which was borne in the Fort Doneland of the cortege was the flag of the Eleventh regiment, which was borne in the Fort Doneland of the cortege was the flag of the Eleventh regiment, which was borne in the Fort Doneland of the cortege was the flag of the Eleventh regiment, which was borne in the Fort Doneland of the funcral cortege was the flag of the Eleventh regiment, which was borne in the Fort Doneland of the funcral cortege was the flag of the Eleventh regiment, which was borne in the Fort Doneland of the funcral cortege was the flag of the Eleventh regiment, which was borne in the Fort Doneland of the funcral cortege was the flag of the Eleventh regiment, which was borne in the Fort Doneland of the funcral cortege was the flag of the Eleventh regiment, which was borne in the Fort Doneland of the funcral cortege was the flag of the Elev

the holy temple. A striking feature in the funeral cortege was the flag of the Eleventh regiment, which was borne in the Fort Donelson fight, and which bears many marks of he harred by the enemy to the stars and stripes. Every business place in the city, and all secular occupations were closed during the performance of the funeral rites, and every mark of respect that could be shown was apparent.

General Wallace was born in Maryland, about the year 1822, and was, consequently, at the time of his death, about forty years of the funeral rites, and the year 1822, and was, consequently, at the time of his death, about forty years of the funeral rites, and the year 1822, and was, consequently, at the time of his death, about forty years of the When quite a youth his family moved to this State, and settled in Ogic county, where they now reside. Some twenty years since, young Wallace entered as a student at law in the office of Judge Dickey, in this city, and after being admitted to the bar, became partner of the Judge and subsequently his son-in-law. At the inauguration of the Mexican war, the rising young lawyer, filled with that love of country which has always been a distinguished feature of his flife, joined as a private a company organized in this city, composed of the very best class of young men, for the purpose of at once proceeding to the scene of action. Judge Dickey was chosen Captain of the company, but resigned the position shortly after oraching Mexico. He was susceeded by B. M. Prentiss, of Quincy, now a Brigadier General and a prisoner in the hands of Beauregard. Shortly after entering Mexico, Gen. Wallace was made Adjutsnt of Col. Hardin's Illinois regiment, and shared with that noble man the perlis of the field of Buena Vista. The gallant leader fell on that bloody field, but the brave sabaltern was spared for even a more glorious death.

leader fell on that bloody field, but the brave sabaltern was spared for even a more glorious death.

On the breaking out of the present unholy rebellion Gen. Wallace, without any solicitation on his part, was chosen Colonel of the Eleventh regiment of Illinois volunteers, which was raised and organized at Springfield. The regiment was one of the first to proceed to the threatened point of Cairo, and for a season was stationed at Lawn Ridge, which was considered the most strategratical point in and son was stationed at Lawn Ridge, which was considered the most strategetical point in and about Cairo. After remaining at his position for several weeks, the regiment changed quarters to Bird's Point. Since that period the operations of Gen. Wallace and his Eleventh regiment are matters of striking history, familiar to all. We may add that they both did. good service in the siege of Fort Doneison—the former as the commander of a division, and the latter, with perhaps a single exception, bearing the heaviest brunt of that battle. The fatte of Gen. Wallace at the bloody fight at fate of Gen. Wallace at the bloody fight at Pittsburg Lauding on Sunday, the 6th of April, is familiar to all. About two o'clock of that day, and while our army were being driven from their position, he was struck down by a vey the field, dismounted deliberately from his horse and dropped upon the earth. He was taken

DENVER, April 7th, (vis. Julesburg, 9th.)—
the Mr. James Kiskadden has just arrived with
important news from New Mexico.
Ton the 26th uit, the command under Colonel
Slough, numbering about 1,400 men, reached
Apacha Pass. Msl. Chivington took 3 companics of cavalry and proceeded in advance of
the main body to intercept and capture the enemy, word having reached the command that
250 rebel cavalry were 150 miles from
the Pass. The Major found the
comy as described, whipped them out in a
short lime, taking 57 prisoners. The Major
lost four killed and eleven wounded. After
accomplishing this, the Major returned to the
command, which was on the way down the
westward slope to Santa Fe.

The command under Col. Slough kept on
its way, encountering no enemy until it artrived at Pegiou's Ranch, 15 miles from Santa
Fe, when it was met at the included a canon
by 1,100 Texans. This was on Frilloy, the 26th,
the engagement commencing about noon.
Col. Slough with seven companies engaged
the enemy's front, while Major Chisington,
with lour companies (two of cavalry and two
of infantry), deployed and attacked the rebel's
rear, driving the guard from the rebel's
rear, driving the Steamship Hibernian at Portland

OBTINUED INTEREST IS IRON

Lower on the Control of the Control

Naval Heconnoissance on York River.

Washington, April 15.—The steamer praker, Capk. Eastman, arrived at the navy yard to-day, having left York River at 6 c'oock yesterday morning. The Yankee went about eight mas up the York River on Sunday a first of the York River on Sunday and the York River on Sunday and Washington of The York River on Sunday and Washington of The York River Rolling to be very extensive, mounting month 100 pounder rifled guns. They tried the range of their guns on the steamers yesterday afternoon, the shot fulling very little short of one. The vessels then dropped down the Point discovered a party of rebels building a battery on the north bank, on whom the Yankee opened fire at a distance of three quarters of a mile. The rabels seemed loth to abundon their works, and although the shells of the Yankee fell in their midst, they did not leave the vicinity, but took refuge in the woods and behind some neighboring log houses. The Yankee, after tring sixty or seventy shot and shell during an hour and a half, left. As the Yankee was beying the boats of the Marbelead were on their way to the shore to burn the house behind which the rebels had taken refige.

Washington, April 15.—The Presider av in response to a resolution of the H

It is, however, without doubt, more satisfactory, both to patient and physician, to have a personal interview and examination of the true condition of the health, and it is with this view that a branch office was established in Chiengo for the past winter. Before the office is closed it will be well for all such as desire to avail themselves of Dr. Hunter's services; or to have his opinion, on personal examination, to call upon him while he is here. They can then place themselves under treatment, if advisable, and proceed through correspondence with the New York office as effectually as if the branch office was continued in Chicago.

Dr. H. regrets the necessity, the more as the large number of patients now under his care, and the general satisfaction experienced from the success of b's treatment, are sufficient encouragement to continue the office in Chicago for an indefinite period.

At the same time, in treating chronic offication of the throat and lungs, after a full examination has been made, rad the character and stage of the disease properly assertained, treatment, afterdance is not essential. The parameter of the character and stage of the disease properly assertained,

no difficulty in following out the treatment 5 successful results.

A great many otherwise hopeless cases have been treated in all sections of the Union from the head office at New York, where it was not practicable to see the patient, Some of the most remarkable cures in cases of Asthma, Consumption and Bronchitis, on medical record, have been effected in this way. Parties now living in Chicago can attest in their own experience, dears since, the truth of this statement. In fact, there is no section of country North nr South, where witnesses could not be precured to prove the success of the treat-

The direct method of treating diseases of the chest, asthma, consumption, bronchitis, &c., by inhaling remedies into the lungs, instead of they were so bliged to leave him to their tender mercles. He was soon after discovered by some of the enemy. His watch was taken from him and a blanket thrown over him, and he thus remained about twenty hours, during the prevalence of the battle and a severe storm. The next day, when our forces recovered the ground lost, he was discovered as left the day before, entirely senseless. He was removed to Sivannah, where his loving wife awaited him. Anxious friends were not without hope that he might recover; but the earthly career of the patriot and here was ended, and he shortly fell into the bosom of his Heavenly father. I can hardly describe the deep affection entertained for the General in this the home of his adoption. A purer man, a better neighbor, a more honored clizines, and a nobler gentleman it would be difficult to name.

BATTLE IN NEW MEXICO.

BATTLE IN NEW MEXICO.

DENVER, April 7th, (via Julesburg, 9th)—Mr. James Kiskadden has una trived with important news from New Mexico.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

line of 10c has taken place in the

New York, via Lake Brio.
New York, all Rail.
Boston, via Lake Brie.
Boston, all Rail.
Philadelphia, via Lake
Philadelphia, via Lake
Philadelphia, all Rail.
Baltimore, via Lake
Baltimore, all Rail.
Pittaburgh, all rail. PROVISIONS—BERY—There has been considerable inquiry for Extra Mess and Mess Beef during

Rumps. Cumberland Middles, in boxes Long Rib Middles, in boxes. Long Boneless Middles, in box Long Boneses miquies, in box Short Rib Short Boneless " a Short Boneless " a Bulk Sides, loose. Bulk Hams. " a Bulk Shoulders, loose. Extra Moss Beef, in tierces. Beef Hams. Prime Mess Beef, in tierces. Prime Mess Beef, in tierces.

Extra Moss Beef. 11.00 618.00
Prime Moss Beef. 11.00 618.00
Prime Moss Beef. 11.100 618.00
Prime Moss Beef. 11.100 618.00
Prime Leaf Lard, Kettle. 0.07 6 0.07 6 0.07 6
No. 1 200 618.00 608.00
No. 1 200 618.00 608.00
No. 1 200 618.00 608.00
No. 1 200 618.00
No. In the stagmant aspect which the trade has worn during the past two or three months, in consequence principally of the declining tendency in the leading markets of Europe and the East. Spring extras have been sold only at a depreciation of 15c@f0c below the usual prices at which they have been held—except in cases where particular brands have been ordered to supply an established trade. Good brands have sold at \$3.70\,\text{3.90}\text{3.90}\text{3.00}\text{3.60}\text{5.00}\text{5

less.

To-DAY the market was quiet at yesterday's decline, closing very heavy after the receipt of the New York dispatches. Sales were: 5,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 718—418 were: 1,500 bu fresh receipts do at 736—42 storage: 3,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 619,6—42 storage: 5,000 bu do at 680—42 storage: 5,000 bu do at 680—42 storage: 6,000 bu do at 680—42 storage: 1,000 bu do at 71,60—42 storage.

CORN.—Received to day, 19,009 bu; received last week, 190,581 bu, against 178,962 bu the week previous; shipped last week, 14,009 bu. The market during the week has been dull and neglected, without any very material change in prices. A decline of 2 of bushel in freights, however, has caude an improved demand at the close, with a brisker market.

Topay the market was brisk and prices ruled a chade better than yesterday. Sales were as follows:—11,000 bu Old River High Mixed (nearly Yellow) at 50c afoat; 10,000 Old River Mixed at 350c afoat; 5,000 bu New Canal and River Mixed at 550c afoat; 5,000 bu New Canal and River Mixed at 550c afoat; 5,000 bu New Canal and River Mixed at 550c afoat; 45,000 bu new Corn on track at 530c.—6 storage; 500 bu new Corn on track at 530c.—6 storage; 500 bu new corn of track at 530c.

OATS—Received to day, 370 bu; received last week of 1c per bushel. Sales ronar were as follows:—500 bu do in store at 374c—6c storage; 100 by as 43 50c del. 100 by as 430c del. 100 by as 43 50c del. 100 by as 450c del.

Balt to prise a common to fair.

Lemons, P box.

Oranges

Oranberries, P bri

DED Prime N. I apples, P b.

Bullet D. Southern

Couldern

Unpared Peaches,

Pared Peaches,

Blackberries,

Blackberries,

Blackberries,

MAPLE SUGAB—There is s

Maple Sugar at 10c P b, with b

No. 2 No. 1 Trout, No. 2 Codfish, 9 100 Ds. Pickled Herrings, 9 bri. No. 1 Mackerol, bris. No. 2 bris. hf bris. HIDES—The market during the week has been scarcely so firm, and Dry Flint have ruled a shade lower; but in Green and Green Oured there is no

rial change. We quote TALLOW-There is a very activ

and the market is nominal. We quote:—
LURABRA—First Clear, per 1,000 ft. \$32,000,38
Becond Clear. 15,006
Third Clear 13,006
Third Clear 13,006
Common Boards, dry. 5,006
Common Go. 5,006
Common Go. 5,006
Common Go. 5,006
Cull Boards. 7,000
Cull Boards. 7,000
Cull Boards. 7,000

mixed are quise at 200,200.

BUTTER—There is an active shipping demand for Gresse Butter at Sc; and fair firkin at St; @Sc. Dairy, 11@15c.

EGGS—Fresh in good supply, with sales of 30

ris at 6%c, buyer's count. POULTRY—Live Chickens, \$1.50@2.00 P doz;

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET. The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs dur-ing the week ending April 13, compare as fol-lows:

MARKETS BY TRU

CONTENTS:

EGGS—Fresh in good supply, with -asles of 28 birst at 65,c buyer's contat.

POULTRY—Live Chickons, \$1.500.00 9 dos;
They Turkey, 66 9 Ps.

BEEF CATTLE—Supply light and market fem with light sales at \$2.600.31 50 groundium, and \$2.500.32 for good shipping demand for Hogs at \$2.700.315. To-Day 500 were sold av. 50.5 bas 45 31.5. Stock Hogs are in demand at \$2.50. Str. 18.5. Stock Hogs are in demand at \$2.50. Str. 18.5. Stock Hogs are in demand at \$2.50. Str. 18.5. Stock Hogs are in demand at \$2.50. Str. 18.5. Stock Hogs are in demand at \$2.50. Str. 18.5. Stock Hogs are in demand at \$2.50. Str. 18.5. Stock Hogs are in demand at \$2.50. Str. 18.5. Stock Hogs are in demand at \$2.50. Str. 18.5. Stock Hogs are in demand at \$2.50. Str. 18.5. Str. 18.5. Stock Hogs are in demand at \$2.50. Str. 18.5. Str

County of Cook and State of Illino
ANTHONY C. HERING, I
By T. 6. By
Dated the Stin day of March 46

CHERIFF'S SALE.-By

ADDRESS AT METROPOLITAN HALL

Parson Browniow, preceded by Mr. Bowen, President of the Young Men's Association, came upon the stage and was briefly introduced to his hearers. The speaker was received with a hearty burst of applause. After

They all said facey would die with me in the said titch. We organized a court and they elected me the judge, and we tried the leaders of the rebellion. Strange to say, we found them guilty. We couldn't exactly exceute them, but I hope the day is not far distant when I may go back and put the laws in force.

at the door. She spled her husband, staggered, and forgot her child. I took it and held it for her. She sank down upon the old carpet, sobbing and crying. Neither spoke a single word. I stood and held that child and gazed upon that sceme. My God! May Teamessee never see such a sight again! The wife had six children at home and her infant but six weeks old. And yet ahe had but affecen minutes to stay. When that time expired the jailor came and said, "Time is out; you must leave here." I never saw her after. Her husband is dead—murdered, by those infernal rebels, those devils, influenced by the spirit of hell.

Once they hung a father and son, whose whole offense was their loyalty to the Government, on the same gallows. They compelled the father to witness the agonles of the son before permitting death to come to his relief. The most affecting case, however, was that of an old man, who, after a lengthy thearceration,

Hon. Jefferson Davis; "My father, W. H. H. Self, is under sentence t ang to-day at 4 o'clock. My mother is dead; m

| The content of the

Constant Information of Federal

whether they will attempt offensive operations, even with their iron-piated monster.
Their desperate straits may induce something
in this way. If she ever does come, she will
probably come to-morrow.

Parties who come in from the army report
no special change in affairs. Continual skirmishing is going on, and a brilliant affair occurred on Monday, in which Grifffin's battery
participated with marked effect, killing and
wounding 37 rebels.

The rebel position extends across the peninsula, from Yorktown to Warwick, near James
river. A short distance above Mulberry Point,
the conformation of the land and the making
in of the creek from James river shortens
their line of defense and enables them to command with their fortifications all the roads up

their line of degense and enaties them to com-mand with their fortifications all the roads up the penissula.

Guns. Lee and Johnston are both reported Gens. Lee and Johnston are both reported to be with the rebel force here—one commanding at Yorktown and the other at Warwick. Magrader, holding a subordinate command' is with the reserve at Williamsburg.

According to the reports of deserters the rebel force numbers about fifty thousand, of whom thirty thousand are reinforcements recently drawn from the line of the Rappahannock and about Norfolk.

Despite the weather and bad roads, our Generals are pushing forward preparations for the assault upon the enemy's works, and not many days will clapse before Yorktown will be ours, and Richmond threatened.

The glorious news from the West is acting as an excellent stimulant for our army, and greatly encourages our troops.

as an excellent stimulant for our army, and greatly encourages our troops.

Berdan's Sharp Shooters give good accounts of themselves. They hold an advanced position under the robel batteries, from which they constantly harass the enemy. A head above the paraget becomes an instant mark for a dosen rides, which, at one thousand yards distance, scarcely fall to hit their mark. One of the sharp-shooters belonging to the California regiment, has almost wholly prevented the robels from using a large gun in an important position. From a well selected rifle-pit he keeps a constant aim upon the gun. important position. From a well selected rifet-pit he keeps a constant aim upon the gun, and hardly an attempt has been made for two days to fire it without the rebels losing one or two men from his deadly aim.

It is stated that one of our divisions has secured an importont position, the holding of which will lead to the eventually forcing of

LATE ACCOUNTS BY MAIL.

pondent of the Rochester Union

the circle.

"At each end of the saw a rope thirty feet in length is fastened and carried to boats upon which men are stationed. Ten men man and work such rone. ork each rope. "When the saw runs right, we have cut off "When the saw rubs right, we have cut on a stump two feet in diameter in fourteen minutes. Often it pinched and run crooked; then a gang would be two or three hours on one of the same size. If there happened to be any brush under water, it saided much to the labor; it all had to be fished up and got out of the way."

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION. Buckingham Elected by 7,000 to 10,-000 Majority.

Gov. Buckingham's majority is estimated at 8,000. He carried every county in the State. The Senate (21 members) is unanimously Republican Union. The House cannot be less than three to one, The House cannot be iess than three to one, and may be four to one.

New Haven, Hartford, Litchfield, Bridgeport, Danbury, New London, Norwich, Waterbury, and nearly every other important town, has been swept by the tornado. Most of these named went the other way last year.

No party has won such a wictory in Connecnamed went the other way last year.

No porty has won such awictory in Connecticat for many years, but The Couxtra cam win such every time.

The following are the returns of the vote for Governor in the principal cities and towns of the State.

Bill o

The object of Vallandigham's unharmoni-ous caucas was to devise schemes by which the war might be protracted without very much harm to the rebels till the tax gathers shall commence gleaning in the loyal States, at which time Vallandigham & Co. intend to

or smell of a fagility sets their veins quivering with eagerness to clutch him. Yot they dare not openly violate the new article. The penalty for such violation is instant dismissal from the service. Much as they love to hunt down the negro and send him back to be employed against the Union, they love their emoluments also, and inasmuch as they cannot wholly forego either, their wits are at work in finding methods to violate the law in fact but not in form. The discredishole and murderous scene in Gen. Hocker's division a few days since was a case in point, and even

power can be found in the well matured Constitution under which we now live, nor was it in the previous Constitution. In order to secure the State from a Pandors's box of frauds and fraudulent schemes, and on the well known principle that an honest government is always willing to pay its just debts, the people have ever strennously refused to sanction any such extension of power. But the labe Constitutional Convention, either badgered by paid lobby members or limiteneed by some unknown house power, now proposes to open the door for

provison is remarkable and full or meaning. It is as follows:

SECTION \$2. Suits may be brought against the State in the Circuit Court of the county where the seat of government shall be located; and upon proper affidavit filed, either party may have the venue changed to some other county or circuit, as provided by law. And in all cases either party shall have the right to appeal to the Supreme Court, whose decisions shall be final and conclusive as to the rights of the parties. And the General Assembly SHALL PROVIDE FOR THIS PATMENT OF ANY JUDGMENT SORENDERED, as such time and in such manner as, in its discretion, shall be warranted by the financial condition of the State: Provided, That the General Assembly shall have no power to show or pay any claims, demands or damages presented against the State after the expiration of fire years from the time the claim originated or the cause of action shall have accrued, EXCEPT ON THE BONDS OF THIS STATE, AND THE INTEREST ACCRUING ON THE SAME, HERETOFORE ISSUED or hereafter to be issued by or under the authority of this State.

to be issued by or under the authority of this State.

We sak the people to mark the import of this inquage. Suits may be brought against the State, but the Legislature shall not pay the claims after the expiration of five years from the time the cause of action shall have occurred, "EXCEPT ON THE BONDS OF THE STATE AND THE INTEREST ACCRUING THE ON THE BAME HERETOFORE ISSUED, or hereafter to be issued by the State." Why this clause, cutting of small claimants, and extension in favor of big bond holders and large monetary interests? Is it to protect the people's rights? And why this express provision allowing suits to be brought on certain "bonds herefore issued." The only bonds of this description now contested or about which any suit is sought to be brought of the description and contested or about which any suit is sought to be brought. posed Constitution is intended to meet It was for the express benefit of the holders of these bonds that the plunder seek ing Bemoemers have graciously, for the bene fit of the people (?) allowed the State to be sued. It is not necessary for us to go into history of these bonds to show their character or the circumstances under which they wer issued and hypothecated. They have become so familiar to the people from the constant but unsuccessful pressure which has beet made upon the Legislature to allow them, the all are presumed to know how unjust it would be for the State to pay anything like their face.

An Appeal for Bells.

[From the Norfolk Day Book, April 2.]

The Ordinance Bureau of the government appeals to the people for the use of the bells they can spaire for the purpose of providing light artillery for the public defense.

The reson for and the terms on which the appeal is based are given below, and we invite the attention of all to it, suggesting at the same time to the press of the country that they may advance the cause by giving it a conspicuous place:

TO THE PATRIOTIC-THE VALUE OF CHURCH The Ordnance Bureau of the Confederat States solicits the use of such bells as can b spared during the war, for the purpose of providing light artillery for the public defense While copper is abundant, the supply of the identification of the control of the control of the copper in the copper into bronze Bells contain so much the tat, 2400 bs weight of bell metal, mixed with the proper quantity of copper, will suffice for a field battery of sipieces. Those who are willing to devote their bells to this particle nurpose will receive and the control of the copper suppose will receive the sipieces. bells to this patriotic purpose will receive receipts for them, and the bells will be replaced if required, at the close of the war, or they will be replaced to the war, or they will be replaced to the war, or they will be replaced to the war.

Pike's Peak or LakeSuperior e purchased at fair prices. Bells may be directed as follows: Richmond Arsenal, Richmond, V Saw Mills, Flouring Mills, END FOR CIRCULARS III.
Vernon Arsenal, Mount Vernon, Ala.
L. White.
bus Depot, Columbus, Miss., Major Columbus Depot, Columbus, Miss., M. Columbus Depot, Atlanta, Georgia, Lieut. M. H. Wright.
Savannah Depot, Savannah, Ga., Capt. R. M. CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL

When wreaths of joy that have embound the Unloosed and faded are; When eyes whose light is strength to thine, Befuse in sympathy to shine.

When longing for one free will token Of life, or tongue, or hand; That by the charm a chain be broken More dread than prisoner's band; Patient, my heart, not always so— Thy nature tells thee—no, oh no!

BY C. L. TROMPSON.

Give music to our rowing.
With silent lips and muffled oar
We head our light boats for the sho
The wind more toughly blowing.

The white caps give their lurid light, With flashes glid the fearful night,

And dance around our barges; And high above, the lightnings gleam Darts blinding splendor o'er the scene, And thunder flercely charges.

With steady strokes we near the shore A flash breaks up the night once more Our bold approach? revealing. Sharp muskets give the quick alarma, But strong and brave our boatmen's ar-Their sturdy strokes are dealing.

The Grampus lights her fires too late, Our swift boats reach the slope, and grate Their keels against the abore.

Again we dip our oars, and swing Our bosts against the tide, and spring O'er wave and curling spray. Though tossed like lesves upon the surge, True, hearty strokes our light boats urge

See I through the dark and storm-vexed night. The Benton sends her quivering light,

The Benton sends her quivering and Abeacon to each harge!
A beacon to each harge!
Now steady, boys! hold firm each oar!
Our flagably greets us back once more
From this, our midnight charge.

The London Morning Chr. oldest of metropolitan daily papers, is defun it used to be an old Peclite organ, and those brilliant days of its career it stood those brilliant days of its career it stood the head of the London press. Several yea times Count Perrigny, then French Ambase

y paper, but its fate was sealed. Dariety Store.

Willow Cabs,

PEUGEOT MANUFACTURES OF

Children's Gigs, And Carriage

TO BE HAD ONLY AT

No. 108 LAKE STREET.

MARBLES, BALLS, TOPS, &c., &c.

Eagle Works. EAGLE WORKS

Manufacturing Company.

DO TOU WANT STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS

> PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS, TENT STEAM COIL EVÁPORATORS, PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS, PATENT STAMP MILLS,

> > SEND FOR CIRCULARS,

P. W. GATES, President.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO, ILI

And Machinery of all descr

Also, on hand a large assortment of

DRESS GOODS We will guarantee our refees to be the lowest main this market, or in New York, adding traight, and in the market, or in New York, adding traight, and in the market or a careful examination.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO. (Por the Chicago Tribune.)

(Por the Chicago Tribune.)

COL. ROBERTS'S MID-NIGHT EXPLOIT. Medicinal.

Caution to Druggists.—Beware "Mexican Mustang Liniment"

FEMALE DISEASES, &c., Section the rapid mineric hand Could measure thrice Time's flowing sand, Our patrict work was done. With flashes rending night's dark pall, Directing where our blows shall fall, We spiked each robel gun.

Legal Notices. HERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue

Pengeot's Great Variety Store

CHICAGO STEAM DYE

MNTHOSY CHESING, Sheriff of Cook Co.

ANTHOSY CHESING, Sheriff of Cook Co.

SPRING, 1862

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO. 45, 44 & 46 WARASE AVENUE

ANTHORY C HENING, Sheeff of Cook Co.

Dated the 20th day of March, 1881. mb37 new-187.

HERIFF'S S ALE. By virtue of two write of executive issued from the Circuit plantification of the Country of Cook Co.

ANTHORY C. HENING, Sheeff of Cook Co.

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